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••—ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Tower Views

by Clearway

To Clarify, Not Condemn

Election Victories Various

Responsibilities of Power

¶ **Brussels**—The overture to Oriental peace opens on a keynote of conciliation. Refreshingly, strains of co-operation, compromise, understanding echo through diplomatic vestibules, long wracked by a cacophony of nationalistic claques. As the peace conference, opening under provisions of the Nine-Power Pact to protect China, comes to attention, its first harmonious strain is a concerted appeal for direct negotiations between China and Japan to end their undeclared warfare. In the opening address Foreign Minister Paul Spaak of Belgium insists that the conference bend its efforts toward bringing peace to the East, rather than toward spanking Japan.

• **Ambassador-at-large** Norman H. Davis, voices America's hope that Japan and China will settle their conflict by peaceful processes, and recommends "friendship, fair play and reciprocal confidence" as a basis for Sino-Japanese cooperation. The Italian representative, as was expected, warns the conference against talk of quarantine, or other coercive measures. Thus the early strains from the Brussels harmonizers carry a theme favorable to direct Sino-Japanese negotiations, aided perhaps by mediation through friendly international channels.

• **This is not a new note**, but it is played crescendo. The world has witnessed the folly of negotiations based on retaliation, revenge, condemnation in the troubles inherent to the Treaty of Versailles. •It is a hopeful sign that the Nine-Power conference again tunes up to a moral rather than a disciplinary key, for whether or not the effort is successful it is the only theme with an harmonious climax.

¶ **Elections**—Victory for Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia, Special Rackets Prosecutor Thomas E. Dewey, and Congressman-elect Bruce Barton in New York City gives the Tammany cat so severe a beating that predictions are that it will retire to the backyards of the slums—and the slums are fast disappearing in New York. Victory for Richard W. Reading, city clerk, in Detroit's mayoralty fight indicates the heftiest political weight in that city of auto-assembly lines rests with the A. F. of L., for the winner had "Green men" support, whereas the defeated Patrick O'Brien was a C. I. O. candidate. Victory for Maurice J. Tobin for the Boston mayoralty over former Governor James M. Curley (D) and still more over former Mayor Malcolm Nichols (R) indicates a taste on the part of New Englanders for planned civic reform in preference to party loyalties.

¶ **Non-intervention**—The Non-intervention Committee struggles from the ditch, where it was tossed by nationalistic ambitions, and thumbs a ride toward restored influence. Russia modifies its views on "belligerent rights," thus enabling Italy, Germany, and Portugal to consider a formula for approaching the Spanish belligerents on the subject of withdrawing "volunteers" without facing the difficult problem of belligerent rights. This leaves the way open to agreement on "substantial withdrawals" without involving any essential change of attitude of either group. • It would reduce the numbers of combatants without reducing the warmth of political alliances.

¶ **Most Powerful Nation**—That phrase in H. B. E.'s near-by column captures attention and entices thought on a journey which ends with one foot resting on international economics and the other on higher ethics. Premier Chamberlain's reference to the United States as the "most powerful nation" stimulates the writer of "Economics in the News" to remark that power brings responsibility. Then—judging America's response to its responsibility by well-antedated British standards—he concludes that the nation is meeting the test satisfactorily through observance of "primary and vital" interests—first, in seeking to uphold the independence of small nations; second, in seeking to free world trade.

• **Before Premier Chamberlain's** kindly bestowed title, or Foreign Secretary Eden's equally deferential attitude toward United States policy at Brussels, is too smugly accepted, Americans might well consider Disraeli's words: "All power is a trust; . . . we are accountable for its exercise; . . . from the people and for the people all springs, and all must exist." If, indeed, the United States is to accept the role of "most powerful nation," thus assuming not alone economic but, even more emphatically, moral leadership, it should be understood that the discharge of its trust includes no obligation to further the political interests of any nation or group of nations, but rather to discharge its trust for all mankind by heeding Washington's advice and raising "a standard to which the wise and honest can repair." • America's moral wealth—more real than its "real" wealth—might well enrich the world with a "leadership of love."

People Wrest Control From Bosses

Elections Revive Hope of Reform Groups in All Great Cities

See It Can Happen

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3—Yesterday's elections left two outstanding impressions on the national political scene: they proved that reform government, in vigorous enough hands, can hold its gains; and they elevated Mayor LaGuardia of New York to the front rank of national political leadership.

In Boston, as well as in New York, there was an element of reform in the outcome, marked by the defeat of James M. Curley for the job which used to be considered his periodic personal property, and the election of a young, vigorous candidate pledged to clean up.

And so to other municipalities from the Atlantic to the Pacific, cities staggering under corrupt politics, bad city administration, crime waves and boss politics, tremendous encouragement comes today. Reform is long overdue in many of these splendid, rich cities where real economic and social advancement is mocked by a sinister alliance between political corruption and crime in the city halls.

Can Happen Elsewhere

The lesson of the elections is that what can happen in New York can ultimately happen in these other great cities. The prospect of the nation's greatest city also becoming, over a period of eight years which may set a definitive standard, one of the nation's best governed cities, is a Utopia suddenly come real.

For the short, bull-like Arizona-born son of an Italian bandmaster to win re-election as New York's first reform Mayor to succeed himself, and thereby to spring upon the national scene, is also an important political development.

The entry lists for the 1940 presidential elections are already open. The Republican Party, which in large part supported Mayor LaGuardia and has received his nominal allegiance, is in need of a candidate.

But the New York Mayor is set down as virtually a New Dealer in national politics. Therefore his role would seem to be that of leader in a progressive or liberal party, far to the left of most of the 17,000,000 who voted for Governor Landon. Indeed, Mayor LaGuardia and President Roosevelt see eye-to-eye on most issues, and if a candidate is needed to stand for a third New Deal party, New York's Mayor in some respects would seem made to order.

Puts Dewey to Fore

These are long views ahead. For the moment, New York has the prospect of still further municipal reforms, particularly with the district attorney's office under Thomas E. Dewey. Mr. Dewey also becomes a bigger national figure with his triumph. This vigorous young man, a mid-westerner who also came to New York, may in time seem like presidential timber, in Washington speculations today.

Results in other parts of the country have national importance, but do not add up to a single total. The Democratic Party had its victories—adding one more to its already interminable list of state governors—but the Republican Party gained a seat in Congress.

Senator A. Harry Moore, who is to return to the Governor's chair in Trenton, has opposed President Roosevelt on numerous issues, and hence the New Deal mantle of 1940 could hardly fall on him.

But Washington is eager to welcome Bruce Barton to Congress, knowing that he will add vitality and originality to a body that needs those and other qualities.

C. I. O. Fares Variously

C. I. O.'s first excursion into big politics had mixed results, although on the basis of comparison with other new political movements, it must be written that the labor group did remarkably well. But it failed by substantial margins to elect a Mayor in Detroit, Akron and Canton. In the Pittsburgh area, C. I. O. was more fortunate, with Mayor Cornelius D. Scully winning reelection with their endorsement, and the election of mayors in Duquesne and Clairton who were C. I. O. organizers.

The Guffey-Earle machine in Pennsylvania seemed still fairly well entrenched, although in various minor elections and in state referenda the Republican candidates or contentions won.

Otherwise, the results followed an expected pattern as far as national effects are concerned: Democratic and Republican districts re-

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Drawn by a Staff Artist

Fiorello H. LaGuardia
Top—Re-elected Fusion Mayor of New York

Thomas E. Dewey
Bottom—Special Rackets Prosecutor Elected Fusion District Attorney of New York County

Republican-Fusion Forces and Labor Party Again Smash Tammany

State G. O. P. Gains

By Wyona Dashwood
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 3—By unquestionably sweeping mandates, New York City today had ruled for continued nonpolitical control of its municipal affairs in an overwhelming vote for the return to city hall of the Fusion mayoralty of Fiorello H. LaGuardia.

With 2,223,607 voting, citizens of this oldest preserve of machine politics yesterday gave Mayor LaGuardia a 454,425 lead over his Democratic opponent, Jeremiah T. Mahoney, and not only decided to keep the Tammany tiger caged, but to triple padlock him with the election of a Fusion majority for the Board of Estimate and of Thomas E. Dewey, special rackets prosecutor, as district attorney of New York County on his anti-Tammany record of smashing the alliance between crime and politics and his pledge of continued vigorous prosecution of organized racketeering.

The outcome is a complete repudiation at the ballot boxes of the old hard-bitten system, and was hailed in all independent quarters here as opening the way to revolutionary progress in the management of American cities. Four years ago Mayor LaGuardia was elected to the mayoralty by a minority, due to a division in the local Democratic vote; this year he becomes a majority elected Mayor in his own right, the first in the city's history to be re-elected in the "reform" tradition.

He owes the vote which gave him this majority to the American Labor Party, which polled 482,459 votes for the Mayor and thereby wins for itself a balance-of-power position in New York City and state politics. This party is the New York offshoot of Labor's Nonpartisan League, organized a year ago for the pro-Roosevelt state and national drive. It was then able to poll 238,000 votes in the city.

GOP Controls Assembly

The tremendous vote shift from the Democratic column to the Republican-Fusion column which produced the city election figures appears to assure the Republicans control of the constitutional convention which will convene in Albany next April to revise the state's basic law. It clearly has given them command of the State Assembly with a gain of nine seats in New York city where the American Labor Party also won three. The Democrats gained none. They joined with the American Labor Party in supporting Robert F. Wagner Jr., son of the Junior United States Senator from New York, who will take his place in the next Lower House at Albany.

The Democratic loss up-state in this body was five seats, against two gained, one of these in the home county of Postmaster General James A. Farley. It appears, therefore, that the 1938 Assembly line-up will be 85 Republicans, 62 Democrats and three American Labor Party.

The only congressional contest in New York city, and one of the few in the nation, was handily won by Bruce Barton, Republican-Fusion

(Continued on Page 9, Column 4)

Nation Laggard In Ending Slums, Straus Declares

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3—Nathan Straus, administrator of the new United States Housing Authority, ran the ordeal of a characteristic initial Washington press conference today and declared the United States "the most backward nation in the civilized world" in dealing with slums.

"That isn't my own opinion alone; it's the opinion of all other experts in the field," Mr. Straus declared.

Setting the big $526,000,000 program into gear today Mr. Straus, a small, quick, alert, bird-like figure, discussed America's great new housing-subsidy program, called a meeting of municipal housing officials for November 22, and put under way the grandiose program designed to aid the ill-housed one-third of the nation's population.

Highlights of his conference were announcements that:

1. Delegates from all cities and

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Saving Our Schools

Twenty-seventh of 52 Articles

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Explore Ways to Peace in Far East

Acme; Wide World; Sovfotos; © Keystone

Yvon Delbos, French Foreign Minister — **Norman H. Davis**, U. S. Envoy-at-Large — **Anthony Eden**, British Foreign Secretary — **Paul H. Spaak**, Conference President, Belgium

The Palace of the Academies (Center), Where the Nine-Power Conference Meets, Is the Seat of Various Belgian Academies. The Cause of the Conference Is Illustrated in the Lower View—a Part of the Population of War-Torn Shanghai Leaving the City When the Fighting Reaches Their Homes

Is Force or Reason to Rule? Signers of Pact Must Decide

By Henry J. Sowerby
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Delegates of 19 nations are meeting at Brussels today on an invitation from the Belgian Government to examine the Far Eastern situation and to find "amicable means for hastening the end of the unfortunate conflict existing there." That, in general terms and mild language, is the immediate purpose that draws together signatories and adherents of the Nine-Power Treaty. A more vital question that the meeting is required to pronounce upon will be: "Is the world to be governed by force or reason?"

Past experience has not encouraged the public to look to such conferences for determination in setting forth a bold united policy, founded on a strong moral basis and an unselfish concern for the good of all. There are, as will be pointed out later, elements inherent in democracy that make for hesitation and delay in the foreign field and that account for surrender to truculent demands.

But once the process of surrender has reached the danger point for democracy by and large, as it unquestionably has done today, the sense of peril and a desire for a determined stand may be expected to put a keener edge on the demeanor of the negotiating statesmen. Foreign issues, for the general public, are rapidly being raised from mere topics of academic interest to questions vital to the daily life and general well-being of the humblest citizen.

Democracies Hesitant on Force

Democracy, from its very nature, is less interested in foreign issues than in the perfecting of its own social and political position at home. It does not naturally make for the adept handling of foreign affairs, despite the fact that it is recognized as the highest human development of the art of government. The United States through history has ben timorous and unsettled in its foreign policy. French standing abroad suffered appreciably during the social experiments of the Blum government. Scandinavian governments, freer from foreign complications, have evolved some of the most successful forms of democracy.

Democracies, too, are naturally not inclined to resort to force. This hesitance must be understood in interpreting the actions of the Nine Power conference. The United States suffered great indignities in the Napoleonic war and in the early stages of the World War rather than take up arms, although it ultimately became involved. Thus, in the absorbing interest in their own problems, the weapon they most naturally seek to use is consultation. From the time when David Lloyd George, as British post-war Premier, collected Europe's statesmen at San Remo, Hythe, Cannes and Genoa to confer on Europe's rehabilitation, to today's conference in Brussels, democratic governments have increasingly placed their faith in consultation, often in face of the most discouraging experiences. Nor can it be laid to culpable inertia or extreme gullibility if some democracies have assumed that the mere placing of powers around a table would allow the most reasonable arguments to predominate and end the quarrel.

America's Example of Faith

The faith that sprang up in the American democratic breast 150 years ago saw American ideals as so true that all the world must eventually adopt them.

That faith is still seen in much of America's foreign policy—despite the

(Continued on Page 7, Column 3)

Financial Strain Likely to Limit War Operations

By William Henry Chamberlin
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO — Every international conflict eventually comes to an end. Peace returned after the Hundred Years War between England and France, and after the Thirty Years War which devastated Germany. Neither Japan nor China is in a position to carry on a Hundred Years War or a Thirty Years War. Economic exhaustion and financial bankruptcy, if they cannot altogether stop Sino-Japanese hostilities, will certainly reduce them to minor proportions within a measurably near future, perhaps within a year or two.

Yet when one surveys the horizon for signs of hopeful peacemaking in the Pacific area the omens are definitely unfavorable. It was hard enough to think of a mutually acceptable set of common formulas for Japan and China while the two countries were still at peace. Compromise seems more difficult now that the two countries are at war.

One reason why Chiang Kai-shek, after serious reflection and after carefully sounding out the attitude of the military, political and financial leaders of his country, decided to take up the challenge of the Japanese occupation of Peiping and Tientsin and to fight out the war along the whole line was his conviction that, given the existing state of Chinese public opinion, it was more dangerous to yield than to fight.

Both Have Minimum Demands

The same consideration would operate still more forcibly today to prevent any acceptance of Japan's minimum terms, which would certainly include the establishment of a thinly disguised Japanese protectorate in the northern provinces and an abandonment by the Nanking Government of any indepentent policies which would be construed as anti-Japanese.

If China cannot accept Japan's terms it is equally difficult for Japan to satisfy China's minimum demand for evacuation of the steadily widening zone of territory occupied by the Japanese troops. Japan has staked a great deal on this war. It has already voted larger expenditures than

(Continued on Page 6, Column 6)

U.S.-Britain Ban Resort To Force in Asia

Brussels Sessions Held to Peaceful Solution of War in Orient

Action by China And Japan Hinted

Three Opening Speeches Avoid Any Intimation Prejudicial to Japan

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS, Nov. 3—Full agreement between the United States, Britain and France to seek a purely peaceful solution of the Far Eastern conflict, strictly in accordance with the letter and spirit of the Nine Power Treaty—but no slightest indication of any more positive action—marked the formal opening of the Brussels conference today.

Pledging the American Government to "share in the common efforts to devise, within the scope of the treaty provisions and principles, the means of terminating hostilities in the Far East and restoring peace in that area," Norman H. Davis, who delivered the first address at the opening session of the meeting called to seek a means of halting the Far Eastern conflict, was backed up unreservedly by the British delegation.

The Davis speech, regarded as the keynote of the session, was widely interpreted as hinting the desirability of direct negotiations between China and Japan to halt the war on Chinese territory.

Full Support of Britain

Praising the American delegate's "wise and lucid speech," Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, declared, "The Government I represent is in full agreement with every word he has said." This sent the conference off on a fairly favorable start under auspices of cordial Anglo-American solidarity, at least in so far as procedure, aims and methods are concerned.

Hardly had the French Foreign Minister, Yvon Delbos, joined in this preliminary accord, however, than the conference was brought abruptly back to a sharp realization of the tremendous obstacles in the way of peacefully attaining these ends by Count Luigi Aldrovandi-Marescotti, head of the Italian delegation.

In a plain-spoken, pessimistic speech, the Duce's representative told the conference it would be "ignoring reality" and doomed to certain failure if it tried to do anything more than endeavor to bring Japan and China together to settle their differences alone. "Once we have recommended this," the Count concluded in effect, "we have nothing more to do here."

Italy's Attitude Discounted

Since this attitude on the part of Italy has been anticipated the speech, with its definitely implied support for Japan and barely veiled animosity to the conference itself, did not unduly discourage the other delegations.

"It was not as bad as might have been expected," was the comment of a spokesman for America. The Davis speech, like the whole carefully prepared stage setting for the opening session of the conference, was cautious and for most part studiously non-committal. He made a studied attempt to avoid any single sentence which might be taken as even implying the condemning of Japan and this example was closely followed by Mr. Eden and M. Delbos.

These maneuvers obviously were leading to an attempt to persuade Japan to reconsider her decision not to attend the conference. It has been generally agreed—except of course by China—that the first efforts of the meeting will be to coax the Japanese to come to Brussels if this is possible and accordingly three of the chief delegates agreed ahead of time that if this were to be done nothing must be said at first which would render it harder for Japan to attend

The most positive part of the Davis speech is where he emphasized that the American delegation in efforts at mediation will remain faithful "to the treaty provisions and to the principles which the Government of the United States has repeatedly and emphatically affirmed."

No Partitioning of China

In other words, as one American delegate put it, "there will be no Hoare-Laval plan here in Brussels—no partitioning of China with the approval of this conference."

Declaring "Our efforts to deal with the situation must be constructive," Mr. Davis gave a key to what he envisaged when he declared: "Our objective is restoration of peace and stability in an extraordinarily important region of the world, but as we earnestly seek the means of obtaining these objectives, let us keep in our minds also the pressing need for constructive effort directed to the creation of conditions which will make unthinkable the use of armed force. There should be no place for resort to arms in an orderly, prosperous world"—a clear allusion to Secretary Hull's economic peace projects.

Mr. Eden, who spoke directly after Mr. Davis, merely seconded these ideas and concluded by declaring, "The British Government are prepared to offer the fullest collaboration to promote the success of the work of the conference."

Economics in the News

America the Most Powerful—Mr. Chamberlain Recognizes a Fact Borne Out by Steel and Bank Data—Responsibility With Power

By H. B. E.

On Oct. 8 Premier Chamberlain referred to the United States as the "most powerful" nation on earth. This was no piece of flattery, but a reference to America's economic strength. And it takes on importance as the first time, so far as I am aware, that official Britain, till the World War the most powerful nation on earth, has recognized America's new primacy.

The fact is beyond dispute, though it is difficult to substantiate. For the proof can be offered only in a few aspects of American power. Steel, I suppose, affords as good a yardstick as any, since it is the base of material civilization. In steel, the mills throughout the world produced 69,800,000 gross tons of ingots and castings in the first half of 1937. Of this total 29,265,000 tons were turned out in the United States, or a ratio of world power amounting to 41.9 per cent. As I recall, this was about the percentage that the Dresdner Bank, of Berlin, some years ago calculated as the American share of bank debits, or check money spent in the production, distribution, and consumption of goods.

¶ ¶ ¶

Clearly what happens in a nation possessing such power must be felt the world over. This was the case in 1929, when the Wall Street crash was the signal for a universal deflation. And so the recent Wall Street slump has again riveted international attention, more closely than usual, upon economic America. World markets have been dragged down sympathetically with American markets. Sentiment was less pessimistic in Europe, but a better sentiment could not resist the deflationary pressure coming from America. Now Europe feels that nothing can be done till the situation in America is clarified.

"Just how far it [the decline] will go," reports the London Economist, "will depend entirely on the development of the economic situation in the world as a whole. And that in its turn can be held, with a certain economy of reasoning, to depend upon two factors: the trend of commodity prices and the state of affairs in the United States."

Elsewhere the journal says:

"The course of commodity prices certainly depends, to a very significant extent, upon the future trend of American industry."

The emendation, therefore, hangs the entire world future upon America.

¶ ¶ ¶

This is not to say that the economic world is only affected decisively by events in the United States. The world is inter-connected. As in a system of communications, a disturbance anywhere might have repercussions throughout the circuit. For instance, the Hatry failure in London in July, 1929, no doubt helped to pull down the top-heavy Wall Street structure, since it caused British investors to withdraw their funds from the American market. What American power means is that events in America nowadays have paramount importance. This used to be the case with British events. The Baring crisis in 1890, which followed the failure of the great English banking house of Baring, spread its effects throughout the world, and caused trouble to countless Americans who had never heard the name of Baring.

With power comes responsibility. In the private financial sphere I doubt whether any sense of world responsibility governs everyday financial transactions. Money follows certain rules of its own. If the future appears cloudy, moneyed folk will indulge in what J. M. Keynes calls a "liquidity preference," i. e., turn their investments into idle cash, without thinking overmuch of the ramifications of their actions upon economic society. This is what brings on trouble, but in most transactions such a thought is probably secondary to the need for looking after individual possessions.

In the official world of politics, however, the ownership of power must confer responsibility if world chaos is to be avoided. In the days of British supremacy Sir Eyre Crowe once wrote a memorandum in which he laid down that the corollary of world power was a close identification "with the primary and vital interests of a majority of other nations." What were those primary interests? The first was independence and the second was trade. Sir Eyre Crowe therefore stated that British policy must maintain free trade and must at the same time display a "direct and positive" interest in the independence of small nations.

¶ ¶ ¶

Modern America is, I suggest, living up to these high precepts. President Roosevelt has thoroughly overhauled foreign policy on the American continent with a view to securing the real independence and safety of small nations. Farther afield he is upholding the principles of international morality to the same end. As for free trade, Secretary Hull is the only statesman in the world who is trying to release world trade from its manifold impediments, and at the same time to furnish the only system, as I explain in the current issue of our magazine, whereby international trade can flourish.

Noah, First of the Romans!

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—Noah has been named as the founder of Rome by a German archaeologist, Prof. Luigi Huetter.

Romulus has hitherto been regarded as the traditional founder of the city which still bears his name. But now he seems to have a competitor, at least in the legendary history of the founding of the city.

Professor Huetter maintains that after his misguided descendants had built the Tower of Babel, Noah took a ship with his sons and landed in Italy. Not far from the place where the later Rome was to arise, he founded a city to which he gave his own name and passed on soon afterward.

His son Ham, according to the Professor, with a son of Japhet of the same name, and with a certain Cames who lived there already, built a city called Janiculum, on the Palatine Hill, near the spot chosen by Romulus as the site of the new city. About that time, the legend continues, Nimrod also came to Italy and built his city on the Capitol Hill. Then came Italus with the Syracusans, Hercules with the Argives, and Tibris, King of the Aborigenees, and Evander, and the King of Corybants, and Glaucus, and Aventinus Silvius, who all founded cities within Roman territory. But the highest place of honor remained the Palatine, where both Romulus and Noah are supposed to have laid the foundations of the Rome of the future.

Professor Huetter thinks it possible that this legend may have its origin in a monument in Nerva's Forum, which was still to be seen in the Middle Ages and which was known as Noah's Ark.

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Negro Schools Finding Aid In Private Funds

Saving Our Schools
Twenty Seventh of 52 Articles

By Dorothea Kahn
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Negroes who as a class get only about one-quarter as much education as their white neighbors in segregated public schools of the South, and only about one-eighth as much as the average American child, have reason to hope for a better deal in the future.

So thinks Edwin R. Embree, president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, which has been spending millions to help the public school system of the South equalize its standards of education.

It is not that the fund has achieved its objective in the 24 years since the Chicago philanthropist helped build the first of more than 5000 so-called Rosenwald schools. Equality in educational opportunities for the Negro population of the South is still a seemingly remote ideal, even though the value of the "educational plant" for Negroes has more than doubled in the period, and public contributions to Negro school building have greatly increased, said Mr. Embree. For while it is true that through the joint effort of the Rosenwald Fund, the public school authorities, the Negroes, and white citizens, literally thousands of dismal school shacks have been replaced by sturdy modern buildings, the unequal distribution of school money continues.

Ratio One to Four

Annual expenditure for education of white children in 13 Southern States is still four times as much as for negro children. In 1930, when the last report was made, negro teachers were getting salaries only 47 per cent as high as those of white teachers in these same states. In the North such discrimination is not encountered mainly because communities there do not practice segregation and therefore do not make separate appropriations for white and negro children. This fact explains in part why the Rosenwald Fund, although having its headquarters in Chicago, focuses its efforts on rural education in the South.

While the continuance of these inequalities may seem at first glance discouraging to those who have worked long to remove them, to the discerning observer there is ground for satisfaction. Mr. Embree explained the reasons for his hopes in an interview at headquarters of the Fund here.

"There are many individuals in the South today," he said, "who realize that the section cannot progress half educated and half ignorant. These people want to see Negroes given their fair share of education. To them it is a matter of deep concern that in some schools negro children have no textbooks, and that teachers are paid salaries of little more than $400 a year on the average.

"Among this group of socially-minded citizens are teachers and preachers, of course, but there are also business men and persons in public life.

"In addition, we are finding great interest in negro education on the part of the present and preceding generation of white college students. These young people look upon the problem of negro education not as one of race, but as a social matter. They see that no democracy can afford to stint a great body of the population in elementary schooling."

If eventually there is to be federal aid for local education, Mr. Embree thinks that there will be a still higher degree of fairness to Negroes. "The larger the unit, the more fairness," he said.

In the leavening process, the Julius Rosenwald Fund has provided some of the most valuable ingredients and is continuing to add them.

Modern Buildings

First it undertook to replace insanitary and rickety school houses with modern buildings. In 1913 Julius Rosenwald helped build the first of his schools near Tuskegee, Ala. He began then his plan of making assistance dependent upon local support. Negroes gave money and labor for nearly a third of the cost, white citizens contributed a third, and Mr. Rosenwald subscribed the balance. In the 20 years that followed, 5357 public schools, shops, and teachers' homes were built in 15 southern states by similar cooperative effort.

Far From Equality

Still, equality is far from achieved. "The value of the school plant available to Negroes today throughout the South is estimated at $37 per pupil as contrasted with $157 per pupil for the white population," the last report of the fund stated. Annual expenditure for education in 13 southern states for which records are available is still about four times as much for whites as for Negroes. And even white children in the South get only about half the national average in education, due to the smaller economic resources of the South.

It is this meager current outlay for rural education, both white and Negro, and its effects upon the quality of teaching, that now commands the attention of the fund. Better buildings are not enough, Mr. Embree points out. What goes on in those buildings is of first importance. Expert teaching is the first essential of a high standard school.

Change in Emphasis

Mr. Embree tells the story of this change of emphasis.

"When the officers of the Julius Rosenwald Fund began looking into what was going on inside the little schoolhouses they had helped build in the rural South, they were appalled. The teaching was routine, formal, and almost completely detached from the life of the communities and the interests of the children."

An example of this rote teaching was cited by Mr. Embree. In a little school outside Baton Rouge, La., the teacher had been hearing a class read a lesson on birds in one of the standard textbooks. Then she began asking questions on the text.

"When do robins come, Jimmie?"

"In the fall," Jimmie answered.

No, that was wrong. The teacher asked him to read the lesson again. She repeated the question, trusting that a second reading had set Jimmie right. But it hadn't. He still insisted that Robin Redbreast made his appearance in the fall. A third reading, however, got the desired result.

Come in Autumn

"Robins come in the spring," said Jimmie. But as an actual fact, in the neighborhood of Baton Rouge they don't come in the spring; they come in autumn. It is in Boston, where this text-book was published, that the "red red robin comes bobbin" in April. Robins quit the South in the spring, and Jimmie knew it, even though the teacher had more faith in the text-book than in nature.

"The problem in the rural South, as everywhere else," said Mr. Embree, "is to get the school to open the minds of the children, to lead them out into ability to think clearly and to act sensibly."

Normal School Standards

Efforts are being made by officials of the fund to raise normal school standards. Normal schools are themselves frequently guilty of rote teaching, they find.

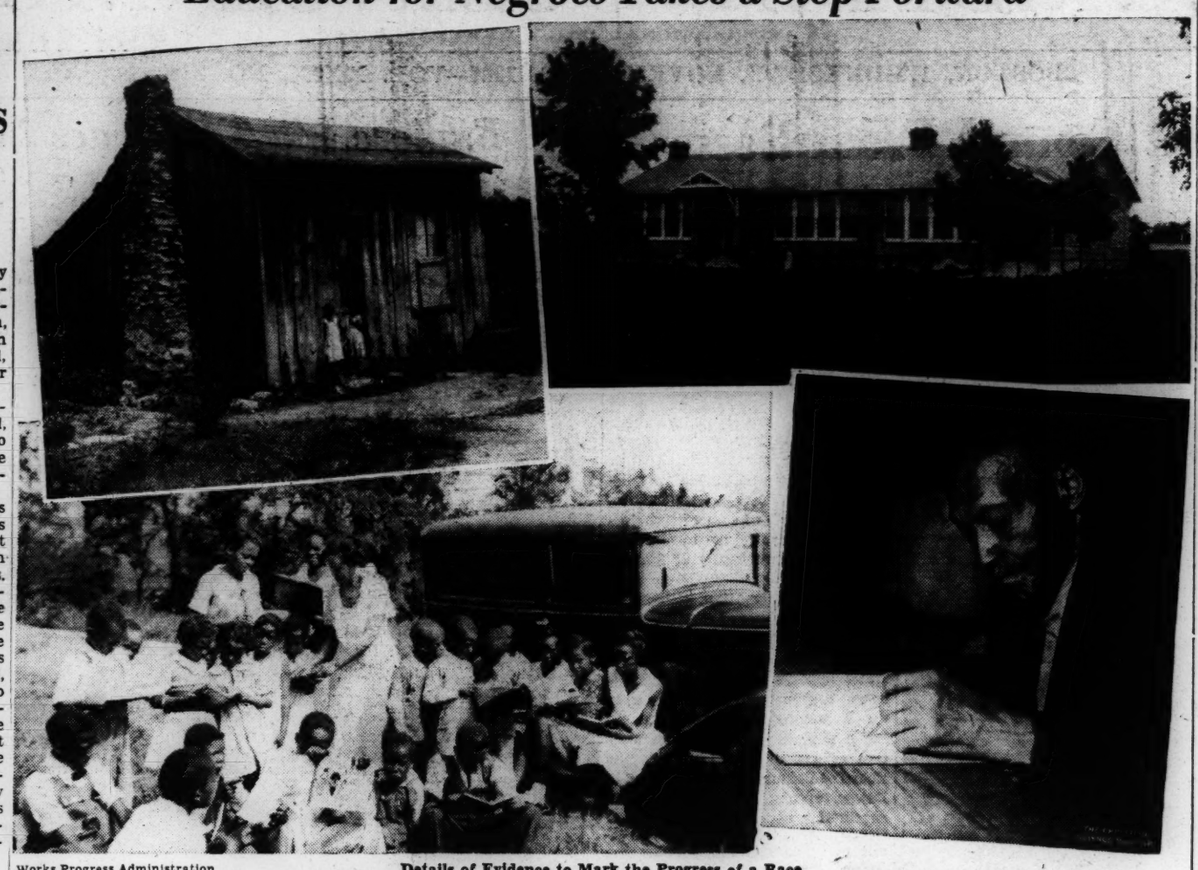
To start this new phase of the foundation's program, a rural school council was appointed, and its work is being financed by the fund. Members of this council are educators, both negro and white, southern and northern. They are working on improved curriculum and methods for normal school teaching and are preparing a series of suggestions to be offered to negro schools. Financial help to these schools is also being offered, with the view to helping public institutions on the higher level much as elementary schools were assisted in the earlier period of the program.

The officials of the fund realize that with this improvement in normal school instruction must come better compensation for the more adequately trained teachers. It is not reasonable to expect that the most intelligent and best trained members of the race will want to work for wages lower than those of semi-skilled factory hands, as they are now asked to do.

Racial Leadership

Leadership from within the race is also counted on to better the educational opportunities of the masses. The Rosenwald Fund is helping to build up four negro university centers, at Washington, Atlanta, Nashville and Dallas. Fellowships have been established to enable the most talented members of the race to develop their abilities by study here and abroad. Several hundred Negroes have been helped by such fellowships already.

Education for Negroes Takes a Step Forward



Works Progress Administration

Details of Evidence to Mark the Progress of a Race

Above—What New Rosenwald Schools Have Replaced
Below—Book Truck Service Made Possible by Rosenwald Fund in Hamilton County, Tennessee

The Five Thousandth Rosenwald School
A Beginner Learns to Write His Name

Turkey Rise Seen

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (AP)—The American housewife may expect to pay more for eggs and turkeys this winter than a year ago, Department of Agriculture economists said today. She already is paying more for chickens.

Mid-Term Parley Hit by Martin; GOP Chiefs Meet

CHICAGO, Nov. 3 (AP)—The proposal for a mid-term party convention, major item on the Republican National Committee's agenda Friday, provoked opposition today from Representative Joseph W. Martin of Massachusetts, chairman of the congressional committee. Mr. Martin voiced the opinion that an off-season convention in 1938 would have an "ill effect" upon the congressional campaign.

The Republican Central Committee of Cook County (Chicago) voted 64 to 8 yesterday against the proposal. The county organization adopted a resolution declaring the formulation of a program or policies "so far in advance of a presidential election would be of little or no value."

Former President Hoover is one of the party leaders who has espoused the proposal. Both he and John D. M. Hamilton, national chairman, have suggested a conference of party leaders in advance of the 1938 congressional elections. The former President has proposed that a committee of "distinguished Republicans" formulate a statement of policy for submission to convention delegates.

Mr. Martin, who was director of New York Republican headquarters in the 1936 campaign, said: "I am opposed to it. This is no time for holding such an unofficial convention. I think it would have an ill effect upon the campaign next year. It would be inadvisable to hold such a meeting ahead of the congressional elections next year."

Opposition to the proposal has also been voiced by Senator William E. Borah of Idaho, who declared that the projected convention would lack authority because delegates would not be selected by voters.

Harrison E. Spangler, national committeeman from Iowa, has contended, however, that a poll of 11,000 officers of party organizations disclosed a preponderant sentiment for an off-season convention.

Alfred M. Landon, the party's 1936 presidential nominee, said recently that if a convention were held the "rank and file of the party should be represented in the deliberations as well as in the consideration of any report on behalf of the policy committee."

A series of informal conferences between Chairman Hamilton and other party leaders today furnished a prelude to sessions of the national committee.

Tour of 37 Days Planned for Duke And Bride in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (AP)—Plans for a 37-day tour of the United States by the Duke and Duchess of Windsor took form today, when Charles E. Bedaux, emissary of Edward, conferred with State Department officials.

Preliminary plans, it was revealed, call for a stay of 37 days, which would take the Windsors out of this country, possibly to a Caribbean port, for the Christmas holidays.

They arrive in New York Nov. 11.

The Royal couple probably will travel on a special train, exploring private industrial plants and enterprises, as well as public works and housing projects. They will have virtually no time for social engagements, it was said.

In Washington, the couple will be guests at a formal dinner in the British Embassy, and also will have luncheon with President Roosevelt. Some time in the day, the Duke hopes to visit the federal housing project at Greenbelt, Md.

Their American representative said that the Windsors would return to New York, "probably Saturday," Nov. 13, for a stay of two or three days. Here, he said, they would "stay in a hotel" unless a change is made in arrangements.

In the middle of the following week they will visit Mohawk Valley cities and towns. They will return to Washington and then continue south, probably visiting Richmond, Va., industrial towns in the Carolinas and Atlanta, Ga.

Duke Announced For Radio Talk On Arrival in U. S.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (AP)—The Duke of Windsor is announced to make a nation-wide "fireside" radio address of greetings to the American people from Washington, Nov. 12.

The speech, his first on the air since the abdication address last December, will be from 7 to 7:15 p. m., eastern standard time, over all major national networks.

Radio systems which have arranged to broadcast the speech are WABC (Columbia), WJZ (National) and WOR (Mutual).

Windsor Studies Housing In 'The Zone' of Paris

PARIS, Nov. 3 (AP)—The Duke of Windsor toured Paris slums yesterday, to inspect a model housing project for French workmen.

In the district known as "the Zone," in the northwest part of Paris, he examined a new apartment block, as well as tin and wood shacks around the old fortifications there.

Mrs. Roosevelt Regrets Absence From Washington

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt said today she was "very sorry" she would be away from the White House on a lecture tour when the President entertains the Duke and Duchess of Windsor at luncheon or tea. "Unfortunately, I shall be away," she said. "I am very sorry, but it can't be helped, because lecture tour arrangements must be made months in advance."

B.B.C. Not to Re-Broadcast

LONDON, Nov. 3 (AP)—The British Broadcasting Company, which carried the Duke of Windsor's famous "at long last" abdication speech, disclosed today that it would not rebroadcast the former monarch's radio talk from Washington, D. C., Nov. 12. Officials of the B. B. C. declined to give reasons for their decision.

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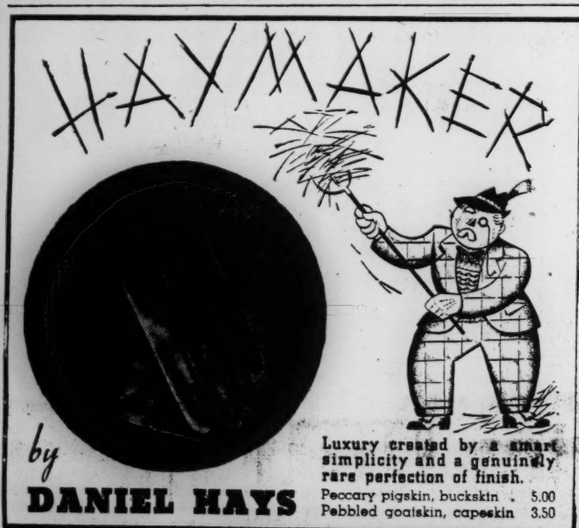
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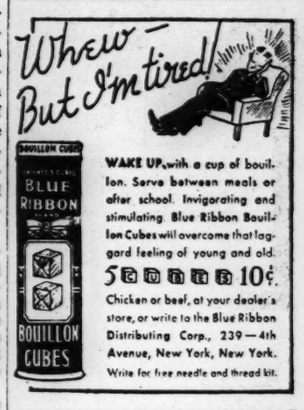

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Italy Turns to Sports in Leisure Program

Advantageous use of free hours guides activities which aim at progress of all classes along cultural and trade lines.

The appearance of Italy, contrasted with pre-Fascist days, is depicted in eight articles: "Italy Revisited." They are not intended to embrace a discussion of the moral aspects of dictatorship, but rather to present an objective picture of the country today. This article is the fifth.

By Edward B. Hitchcock
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

One of the astounding new developments in Italy is the growth of sports and the encouragement of sportsmanship.

This is done by governmental promotion of organized sports, together with provision for games and public exhibitions as in stadiums and gymnasiums, but also and perhaps more importantly through the "Dopolavoro" (the "After-work") movement.

In 1921 there was little organized sport in the country. There was, it is true, the Italian Alpine Club which dates back to 1863. Italy had one of the first bicycling clubs. Individuals had made excellent showings in international athletic meets and in foreign competitions. Fencing and boxing were old sports in Italy.

At a seaport like Naples where there are plenty of sailing boats, there were water races. But the average Neapolitan did not take the matter very seriously although he might belong to a boat club where he could sip a cool drink and loll about in a crew sweater and fancy himself a sportsman.

Few Competitive Contests

There was, however, no real or competitive effort in sports that carried its followers into other parts of the country and thereby made for more cosmopolitan views.

I recall the serious effort made on the Island of Capri in the Bay of Naples in 1921 to start football.

An Englishman and an American living on the island thought it would prove helpful to the youth of the community if there could be some organized play of this sort to take the place of the loafing and gambling which were the main recreations of men and boys after work.

Funds were provided and two local teams were formed for the good English game of Rugby.

It was not long before word came that the idea had caught on over on the mainland and teams from the Sorrentine peninsula wanted games with the Capri stalwarts. A series was arranged.

At the conclusion of the first game on the old Roman parade ground at Capri—where Tiberius's soldiers used to drill—the Caprese lay in wait for the Sorrentine players, and a free-for-all fight ensued. Capri had lost the game and the purpose of the losers was to wreak vengeance on the victors.

The next day a meeting of the Capri team was called and the Englishman—who spoke the dialect like a native—made a speech that has never been forgotten on that island. He told the boys that they had missed the whole idea of sport, which is sportsmanship, the game for the game's sake, irrespective of who wins. He condemned the methods employed after the first game and threatened to withdraw his support and to refuse to coach the team in future unless such methods were banned. The boys got the point and became "sportsmen" forthwith.

New Ideals of Sportsmanship

That was not so long ago in point of time. But in between Italy has taken up sports for sportsmanship. Football, tennis, basketball, even baseball, are played all over Italy. There are all sorts of teams and every kind of sport is encouraged by the Government at Rome.

The Mussolini Forum at Rome is in itself an outstanding achievement of the Fascist regime. It is the largest sports center in Italy and one of the largest in the world. Only part has been completed but as planned it will cover an area of about 850,000 square meters.

At the center is the spectacular stadium itself with its tiers of marble seats in the old Roman style, along the top edge of which are great marble statues representing the different provinces of Italy. These statues are impressive and beautiful and some of them have commanded the admiration of art critics. They attempt to tell in a way of the characteristics of the provinces which they represent. All are a hark-back to the athletic era of "the glory that was Greece and the grandeur that was Rome," although in modern idiom.

Special Room for the Duce

Another feature of this athletic center is the enormous swimming pool done in marble and mosaics, which commands through its huge windows a view of the city with the dome of St. Peter's prominent at the center.

The Duce has his own special room in the building which houses the pool. There he goes frequently to swim and to exercise in other ways. He believes in doing the things himself that he wants his people to do.

The Duce has coined a slogan for the sports side of Fascism in the phrase: "Libro e moschetto, fascista perfetto," which means "Book and gun make the perfect Fascist." He has frequently demanded that the Italian people shall train their bodies as well as their minds in order to be ready for whatever battles may be ahead for the nation.

The Mussolini Forum with its exaltation of physical education and the newly-made University City, called the "Stadium Urbis," planned for the higher education of youth, are significant of the correlative drive of Fascism for strong minds and bodies.

Social Education Organized

"Dopolavoro" is the national leisure hours organization run by the government in Italy. It was set up by the Duce in 1925 for the promotion of a branch of social education that has been all too little stressed in this country in the past, as an aid to the development of physical and mental energy among the people, through moral and physical training.

The "Opera Nazionale Dopolavoro" (O. N. D.) embraces and coordinates all after-work activities of the nation. It disciplines and directs all the artistic, sporting and intellectual efforts of the people in general. Social assistance, physical training and cultural education are the three main branches of the O. N. D.

As to the first category, it is in a way a safety-first organization, planned to prevent accidents and maladies, as well as to take care of the disabled and the ailing. It also promotes cheaper housing facilities for the lower and middle classes and has been responsible for some modern appartment houses in the larger centers that have relieved congestion and made for public health.

Adult Classes Conducted

This branch of the work also advises the family how it can best carry on, teaches domestic science to the women-folk, handles social insurance, and does many other things of practical benefit to the masses.

In the field of culture and intellectual improvement, adult schools and night classes are conducted and there are technical institutions set up for teaching manual training and many of the trades. In its higher branches this part of O. N. D. holds lectures, concerts, debates, as well as theatricals and entertainments of all sorts. "The Chariot of Thespis" is a traveling theater which goes from one small center to another with plays and operas that have appeal for the people.

Finally the physical training end of the O. N. D. reaches into every commune in the kingdom, promoting the organization of sports that are considered important to the development of the people.

Everywhere in Italy the symbol "O. N. D." of Dopolavoro is seen on buildings devoted to the After-work organization.

Italy's good showing in international competitions all over the world is attributed by Fascism to its own efforts. Without a doubt Dopolavoro has performed an important mission in Italy where the people as a whole have never had much training in sports or athletics. They relish the opportunity now afforded them, and the Dopolavoro institutions throughout the country are thronged with youngsters eagerly enjoying themselves and striving for progress along new lines.

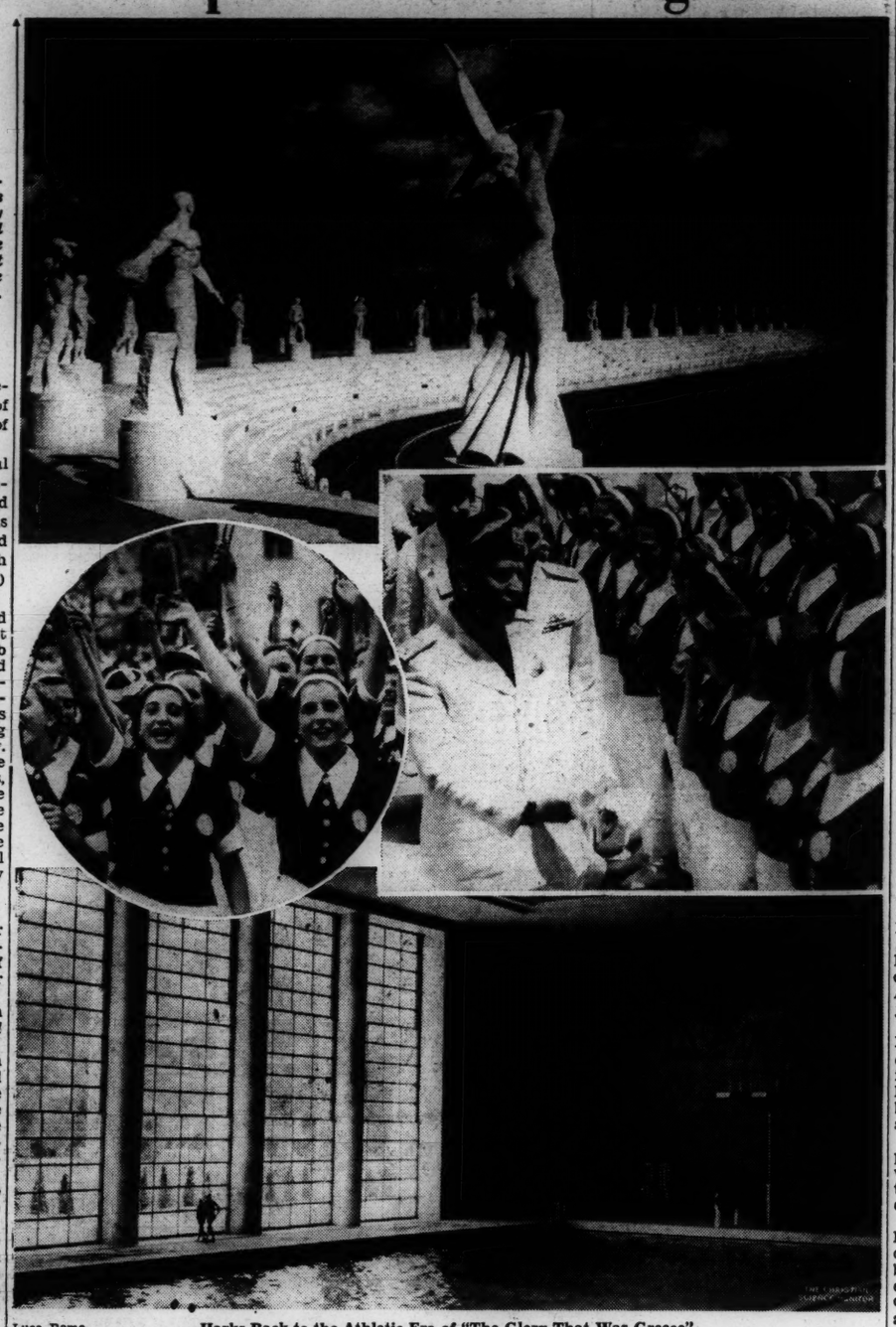
The Dopolavoro activity is more like our Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. organizations than anything else. And there was admittedly a need of just such activity in Italy.

Membership is voluntary in the Dopolavoro organizations. But because the Fascist Party is pushing its program it would seem to behoove all good Italians to get on the bandwagon. They have done so, but slowly.

There are several million members, possibly more than one third of whom are salaried workers, who are the ones with the most leisure time on their hands.

Work among the agricultural laborers has been more difficult of organization and these people have been less interested in the state's efforts in their behalf. This is partly due to their close-knit family ties and their general backwardness in education.

The Fascist authorities are by no means satisfied with the enrollment or with the results. But they say they are determined to continue until the battle against illiteracy and laziness is won.



Luce, Rome

Harks Back to the Athletic Era of "The Glory That Was Greece"

The Statues Around the Stadium of the Forum Mussolini (Above) Represent Italy's Provinces. Left Center—In a Summer Camp for Girl Workers. Right Center—Foreign Minister Ciano Brings His Famous Smile to One of the Youth Camps. Below—Public Swimming Pool in the Forum Mussolini, Notable for Mosaic Walls and Pavements and Marble Columns

Spanish Parley Finds Formula For Withdrawal of Foreigners

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 3—Subject to the formality of a vote in plenary session of the Non-Intervention Committee, a formula now has been evolved which enables Britain to approach the Loyalists and Insurgents on the subject of withdrawing "volunteers" from Spain, while leaving the vexed question of belligerent rights still unsettled.

The U. S. S. R., without departing from the standpoint that the granting of belligerent rights and the withdrawal of foreigners are poblems entirely distinct from one another, nevertheless has sufficiently modified its views to enable Italy, Germany and Portugal to accept the Russian decision to abstain from voting on the belligerent rights section of the British plan on which approach to the two sides in Spain is based.

Ivan Maisky, Soviet ambassador at London, at yesterday's meetings of the sub-committee offered to consider granting these rights "even befor 100 per cent evacuation of foreigners has taken place." Thus it is now merely a question of finding a happy mean between Britain's phrase "substantial withdrawals," which Italy and Germany are understood to have accepted, and Ambassador Maisky's "when the bulk of foreigners have been withdrawn."

This involves no basic change of attitude on the part of either group.

The possibility of wrecking the negotiations is still present but the likelihood of anybody availing himself of such a possibility has, it is felt, definitely receded.

Hint Franco Trade Pact

LONDON, Nov. 3 (AP)—Great Britain was reported by an informed source last night to be on the verge of reaching a trade agreement with Insurgent Spain.

Under the terms, which the informant said would be announced "at an appropriate moment," commercial missions and consular offices would be established in both countries.

The source asserted that Britain had no ideological preference for either Spanish faction, and it was only natural, once foreigners were withdrawn and Spain was left to the Spaniards, that Britain should come to some arrangement with the authority controlling the larger part of that country.

There was nothing to indicate that a commercial and consular arrangement with General Franco's insurgent regime would lead to any rupture of relations with the Madrid-Valencia Government, informants said.

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Bulbs for Spring

For many years Max Schling has built his reputation by offering only the finest that the growers of the world produce. We have set quality above price, steadfastly refusing to compromise. And today, connoisseurs and the owners of many fine estates depend on Max Schling bulbs to produce their magnificent display of flowers.
$1.00 4 Madonna Lilies. First size bulbs. Produce 6 to 8 flowers.
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$1.00 10 Mixed bedding Hyacinths. Unusual value.
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BAD WEATHER AHEAD
-NOVEMBER-
-DECEMBER-

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EVERY ONE BUILT TO THE GOODYEAR STANDARD
THE HIGHEST STANDARD OF QUALITY AND VALUE IN THE WORLD
GOODYEAR
GOODYEAR G-3 ALL-WEATHER
GOODYEAR R-1
GOODYEAR SPEEDWAY

Edison Memorial Bulb Is Ready to Glow

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORNING, N. Y., Nov. 3—The giant electric light bulb 14 feet tall, which will glow as a land beacon atop the $100,000 Edison Memorial Tower at Menlo Park, New Jersey, has just been completed by the Corning Glass Works and is scheduled to be shipped late this week.

It took a crew of expert glassworkers eight months to complete this emblematic diadem for the tower, the task of laying the model out into curved "orange-peel like" sections consuming the greater part of the elapsed time.

The 150-foot beacon will commemorate the invention of the incandescent electric light by Thomas Alva Edison, who in 1879 sent a rough sketch of his idea to Corning, asking that a bulb of glass of definite dimensions be blown.

This original glass bulb, enclosing Edison's carbon filament, became the world's first practical electric light. Corning's contribution to the memorial commemorating the event is likewise notable since the 14-foot bulb is the first globular cast job in the history of the glass industry.

Will Be Gleaming Beacon

In preparing the bulb for shipment more than 6000 pounds of amber-tinted Pyrex glass were fitted over a steel skeleton fashioned in a Bronx iron works and shipped to Corning. The bulb itself consists of 164 pieces of cast glass in a two-inch diamond pattern and is nine feet, six inches in diameter. The combined bulb and steel skeleton weigh six tons.

When finally set up the giant bulb will be transformed into a gleaming tower at night casting its rays for miles about the surrounding Jersey countryside. The inside of the bulb will be outfitted with 960 incandescent electric lights with a 24-inch reflector to be utilized as an airplane beacon.

The steel framework of the tower, which is to be enclosed in concrete and limestone, was first erected in 1929 on the exact site of the work bench at which Thomas Edison labored over his first incandescent light bulb just a half century before.

Light Never Extinguished

A model bulb enclosed in a glass case was installed in a base of the tower and was linked with current from four independent sources so that its light would never be extinguished.

When a bolt of lightning struck the tower last August, a mass of tangled steel and scaffolding fell to the ground. The glass case enclosing the bulb was shattered and buried in debris but the bulb itself was left unbroken and the light was found still burning. This model bulb was also made at Corning.

To guard against any future electrical storms the present structure has been fitted with stainless steel lighting arresters and has been tested against wind velocities up to 230 miles per hour.

The memorial is the gift of William Slocum Barstow, president of the Thomas Alva Edison Foundation, who provided for the erection of the concrete shaft in behalf of the Edison Pioneers, an organization composed of past and present Edison Company employees.

Excursion Rate to West Is Planned by Air Line

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (AP)—In an effort to stimulate air travel in winter, at least one of the major transport systems soon will announce a drastic cut in fares for coast-to-coast "excursion purposes," it was reported reliably today.

The reductions will range up to 25 per cent.

The air carriers, ever since the inception of passenger transport have had to contend with a sharp drop in passenger traffic each winter. Last year the condition was particularly marked following a protracted series of accidents.

New Steel Piling Meets Success In New York Testing

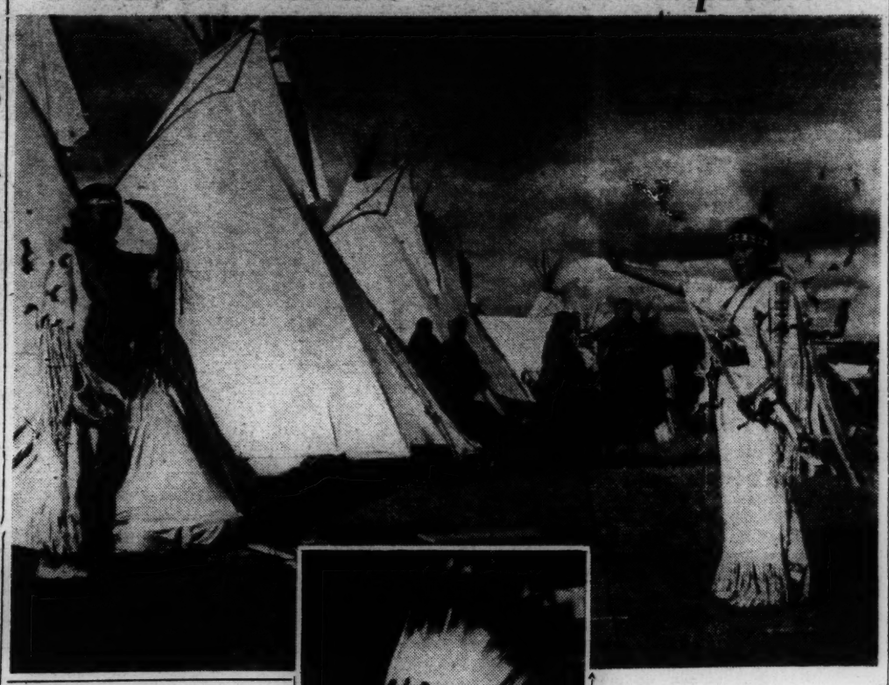
By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 3—Engineers from the offices of the borough president of Queens, the Commissioner of Accounts and the Department of Finance of the City of New York and testing inspectors of materials from the building departments of the five boroughs have just witnessed a demonstration of 40-foot length of hollow Finoval steel piling designed to prove certain theories of soil mechanics and the adaptability of this new design in steel piling to conditions of construction.

One of the chief objects of the test was to make available pertinent data to evaluate correctly the bearing value of the pile under stipulated subsoil conditions as demanded by the New York City building code.

The method of this new design in steel piling utilizes a thin-walled core with fins extruding from it, designed by R. C. Springer, who was assisted in the research work by his wife.

America's Indians Put On an Exposition



At the Tribal Fair in Tulsa
Upper—Girls Practicing Sign Language.
Lower—Fannie Mae Bear Track in Osage Costume

Milk Strike Seen Nearing End In New York State

UTICA, N. Y., Nov. 3 (AP)—Archie Wright, state organizer of the Dairy Farmers Union, said yesterday that "we may not have to continue the milk strike much longer" in 19 New York counties.

The strike, now in its seventh day, was called to bolster Mr. Wright's demands for recognition of the union, which claims 9000 of the state's 135,000 dairymen; and for a flat price of $2.50 a 100 pounds for 3 per cent butterfat milk, instead of the $2.35 now paid for 3.5 per cent milk.

"Our drive is producing results," Mr. Wright told newspapermen, "and we hope it will be over soon. But we won't quit until we have the Big Three on the run."

Mr. Wright referred to the Sheffield, Dairymen's League and Borden's milk distribution concerns, against which he said the strike now is directed chiefly. Previously he claimed seven independent New York city dealers had agreed to the union's terms.

Charles H. Baldwin, executive secretary of the Metropolitan Co-operative Milk Producers Bargaining Agency, expressed "doubt," however, that any dealer has signed with the union.

Mr. Wright said he planned to ask Maj. John A. Warner, superintendent of state police, to order strike area milk plant managers to "abide by the board of health laws that milk must be in the plants by 9 a. m. unless cooled on the farm."

Asserting that co-operatives were hiring trucks to pick up milk direct from farms twice daily, both late morning and late afternoon, Mr. Wright added:

"If New York is going to get milk, we want to be reasonably certain it's wholesome."

In Albany, Capt. George P. Dutton, deputy superintendent of state police, said the strike area was "generally quiet" yesterday, although he had received reports that pickets traveling in trucks had dumped some milk in Herkimer County.

Minor violence continued to mark upstate picketing activities of the Dairy Farmers Union.

On Nov. 1 two cans of milk were dumped at Camden and stones were hurled by pickets. Meanwhile, in New York City, Health Commissioner John L. Rice declared that early reports indicated that milk deliveries to doors and retail dealers were normal.

Wage-Hour Bill Opposed By Dairy Farm Leader

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 3 (AP)—Fred A. Sexauer, Auburn, N. Y., president of the Dairymen's League Co-operation Association, Inc., said yesterday most farm leaders oppose the Black-Connery wage-hour bill "with great bitterness."

Mr. Sexauer, in an address prepared for delivery before the National Co-operative Milk Producers Federation, contended a 40-hour work week with wages of 40 cents an hour would reduce the supply of farm labor and increase prices of products needed by farmers. He was unable to appear and his address was read. He asked Congress to reopen consideration of the bill and to hold hearings for farmers.

John P. Case, president of the Chicago Pure Milk Association, attributed low prices paid milk producers to persons who undersell co-operatives during glutted markets. Increasing confidence in co-operatives would combat such underselling, he said.

A. H. Lauterbach, Philadelphia, manager of the Interstate Milk Producers' Co-operative, told the federation farmers who refuse to regulate seasonal production fluctuations are forcing enlargement of the Philadelphia milk shed.

Dr. E. W. Gaumnitz, chief of the dairy section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, said a Government price maintenance program through passage of regulations on surplus dairy products had "possibilities" and probably could be initiated under existing legislative authority.

Such a program, he told the Association on Nov. 1, would differ materially from the AAA's efforts to remove temporary surpluses that cause lower prices.

$17 Pay Scale Is Set For Washington Stores

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (AP)—The District of Columbia Minimum Wage Board has fixed $17 as the lowest weekly wage that can be paid to the 8000 women employees of retail stores in the capital. The new scale will become mandatory Feb. 1, 1938.

Estimates presented at hearings on a fair minimum wage ranged from $14.57 by employers to $21.51 by employees.

Birth of Lutheranism Commemorated in Oslo

OSLO, Norway, Nov. 3 (AP)—Norway's King and Government today commemorated the 400th anniversary of Lutheranism in the country with solemn ceremonies at University of Oslo.

Council of Tribes Formed to Press For Indian Rights

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TULSA, Okla.—With the beat of the tom-tom and smoke rising from Indian tepees as a background, leaders of some 20 Indian tribes, garbed in modern American business dress, organized an Inter-Tribal Indian Council at the second annual American Indian Exposition here recently.

The tom-tom beat and the smoke from the tepees came from the arena of the grandstand of the fair grounds. In the building, the councilmen had their session, and the exposition its exhibits. Nearly 200 dancers from nine tribes presented an open-air program of Indian ceremonial dances and songs twice daily, and an encampment was made on the grounds.

This only served to give color to the serious business of the exposition, which was to organize the inter-tribal council, and to present the arts and crafts of the Indian.

One third of the Indian population of the United States lives in Oklahoma, and leaders of the new council feel that it is a logical place to center a permanent tribal organization designed for the benefit of all Indians, as well as to found a museum of Indian arts and crafts.

All Indian tribes in the United States will be approached before next fall and asked to choose representatives for the meeting then. The constitution provides for one representative from each tribe, regardless of number, and one additional councilman for each 500 persons registered in the tribe.

It will be a non-partisan organization, its leaders declare, aimed at working for the best interests of Indians everywhere. Its leaders, many of them college men, are concerned at the plight of many of their fellows. They feel that a strong inter-tribal council, gathering facts which can be presented in an official manner with the force of organized and considered opinion behind them, will have weight with the Federal Government and perhaps remedy come of these conditions.

Senator Elmer Thomas of Oklahoma, chairman of the Senate Indian Affairs Committee, has endorsed the movement. He spoke at the exposition.

TVA Phosphate Is Being Tested In Many States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. — Farmer John Jones can now lean against the fence and watch what his neighbor, Farmer Jim Smith, is doing in the way of getting better crop results. That is the way farmers all over the Tennessee Valley and in other states today are being shown how to get the most out of their land.

The more than 18,000 demonstration farms are mostly in Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia, South Carolina and Texas.

At first, demonstration farms were limited to the valley states, but the experiment has spread out until today TVA phosphate is being tried out as far east as Connecticut, as far north as Montana, as far south as Texas nad as far west as Wyoming.

"The objective of the TVA," the committee reported, "is to help the farmer do for his own land what nature has done in the blue grass country."

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1 Fitted, all wool flannel tailored house coat, with zipper in contrasting color. Navy with red, wine with navy, black with aqua. Sizes 14 to 20 ..... 5.95
Housecoats, Third Floor

2 Roscuna sweater with Brooks type neck, long sleeves, or short sleeves. Black, brown, fir green, red currant, rust, white, maize, Sizes 32 to 40. Triangular monogram only on sweaters 3.95
Sportswear, Fifth Floor

3 Satin stripe celanese lounging or sleeping pajamas, trimly fitted. Royal with white, wine with rose, white with wine. Solid wine and royal blue with white trim. Sizes 14 to 17..... 2.95
Pajamas, Third Floor

4 Famous Rhythm slips, of heavy pure dye satin. White and tearose. Regular sizes, 32 to 44. Short size Diminuettes 29½ to 39½.... 2.95
Lingerie, Third Floor

5 Men's all wool flannel robes, classic favorites! Plain navy, royal blue, maroon, brown, green, also combination of colors. Small, medium, large 6.98
Men's Robes, Second Floor

6 Famous brands of men's shirts, including Invincible, Ardsley, Silvaglow, Newcastle brands. Collar attached and neckband styles. All sizes..... 1.35 to 3.00
Men's Shirts, First Floor

7 Men's pajamas, sleeping and lounging styles. Broadcloths, sateens, and fine silks. All colors. Notch collar and lounging styles. Plain, stripes, fancy patterns. 2.00 to 10.00
Men's Pajamas, First Floor

8 Men's Scarfs in plain colors, white, patterns and paisleys ..... 2.00 to 7.50
Men's Scarfs, First Floor

9 Flannelette house coat, for big or little sister, as charming as Mother's! Fitted back, cord belt. Small polka dots in contrasting color on wine and navy. Sizes 4 to 14, and 10 to 16..... 1.98
Tots' Department, Third Flr.

10 All wool twin sweater set with plain cardigan, striped inner sweater. Dark green, wine, brown, navy and rust. Sizes 8 to 16..... 2.98
Girls' Department, Third Flr.

11 Shantung shirt blouse in deep tone shades, and white. Smart button trim on pocket. Tile, brown, wine, royal, navy. Sizes 10 to 16.. 1.19
Girls' Department, Third Flr.

12 Heavy Turkish towels, luxurious big 22x44 size. White with colored borders, 3-letter monogram.
.....3 for 1.00
Towels, Fourth Floor

13 All white linen bridge sets, with dainty hemstitched hems. 3-letter monogram on cloth, 1-letter on napkins.
1.39 Set
Linens, Fourth Floor

14 Queen sheets, sizes 81 x 99 and 72 x 108. 3-letter monogram on sheets.. 1.29
Queen pillow cases to match, 1-letter, each..... 33c
Hemstitched all white pillow cases of fine cotton, with 1-letter, pair..... 75c
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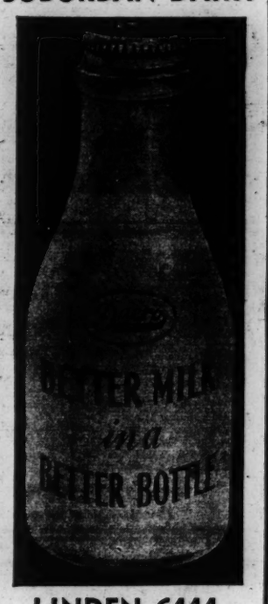

LINDEN 6444
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AUTOMATICALLY

Now the successor to the washing machine is here . . . the greatest of home labor savers! Imagine, if you can, a machine that does all the work of the washing . . . *Automatically!* That washes clothes, puts them through three separate fresh water rinses, whirls them damp dry . . . with absolutely no attention from you! Think of it, you can do housework, shop, visit or read. When the washing is finished the Bendix shuts off automatically. That's your *new* washday . . . with the Bendix Home Laundry . . . a workless washday! See it on display in the new Electrical Appliance Shop at Boggs & Buhl.

This is all you do!

1. *Put dry clothes in dry cylinder (you don't even put your hands in water even once!*
2. *Set two simple automatic controls . . . add soap and bluing!*
3. *Remove clean clothes . . . damp dry . . . ready for line!*

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Stamps and Perseverance Are Called Authors' Chief Needs

Author! Author!

What do authors most need? Postage stamps and perseverance, says Margaret Widdemer—coupled with the wish to write rather than to become famous and surprise one's friends. The insight to use material at hand, thinks Susan Ertz. John Bakeless believes in taking plenty of time over a book. Trentwell Mason White is all for having a definite purpose, and Eugene Lyons for complete honesty. Margaret Carson Hubbard makes free use of a sense of humor and William Henry Chamberlin, while he utilizes worthwhile capacities, likes to have a box of chocolates not too far off.

Miss Widdemer has put material from her radio talks into a book, "The Vicissitudes of Writing and Writers" (Farrar & Rinehart) and dipped into the material for a talk at the American Woman's Association.

An Organizing Job

Writing is an organizing job, said Miss Widdemer, and when the words flow quickly on paper it means that the executive lining-up has taken place beneath the surface. She is a pretty rapid worker herself, but that is because she has the knack of posing a problem to her thinking, leaving it untouched, and then finding that the task has been done.

Of the everyone-has-a-book-in-himself theory she says that events do happen to everyone but that the important thing is not the events but their results. One person may have dramatic experiences without gaining understanding, while another to whom seemingly little has happened may produce "an enormous and beautiful book."

She finds amateurs pretty evenly divided between those who fear and those who brag—too critical or not critical enough about their work. So she advises sincerity and faith, together with avoidance of intellectual vanity.

With one book just off the press, Miss Widdemer is finishing a novel about upstate New York with a contemporary scene but the roots in the days of the early settlers.

Material at Home

Americans, instead of wandering around Europe, could find a gold mine of literary material in the last century of their national history, Miss Ertz told the English-Speaking Union. Having come from London for a course of lectures, Miss Ertz paid a hurried visit to her publishers (Appleton-Century), and took time out to eludicate her own methods.

She thinks out every idea tidily before putting pencil to paper. None of this characters-in-search-of-an-author for her, but a completely obedient set of folk who mind her from page one to finis. While she is in the thinking stage she just thinks, and once she starts writing she keeps regular office hours. While she wanders around the United States she is thinking out a new book.

Eighteen Years to a Book

John Bakeless practices what he preaches about taking time for writing. His "Christopher Marlowe," which Morrow is publishing, has been 18 years in the making. As a matter of fact he finds now that he has four books, a popular one for Morrow, a more technical one for which the Council of Learned Societies has made a grant, and two more which he hopes will be published later.

When I saw him he was more interested in William Shakespeare than in Christopher Marlowe, for the former was definitely languishing—a big 85-cent goldfish who is disdainful of the less costly Marlowe and never condescends to the 10-cent group named for the minor Elizabethans. William Shakespeare therefore was spending a few days in the Bakeless bathtub but at last accounts was back in the garden and very fine, thank you.

Mr. Bakeless is interested in another thing, as are many other folk. There are 210 known Marlowe volumes, the last of which sold for $12,900. In 1860 a New York city second-hand dealer sold a copy for 25 cents. No one knows who has it now and it would be worth at least $12,900 to its owner, and more if it chanced to be an unrecorded edition, as Mr. Bakeless half suspects is the case.

Writing for a Living

Trentwell Mason White interrupted the pleasant task of being guest of honor for Ruth Aley to discuss his latest volume "How to Write for a Living". (Reynall and Hitchcock). He thinks that the best test for any young scribbler to apply to his work is, has it a purpose? and secondly, has it "communicable interest," preferably to a large section of prospective readers?

How to Find Buyers

Stoyan Christowe, at the same party, talked of the book which will bridge his childhood in the Balkans with his adopted America, and Norbert Lederer, who occasionally interrupts his scientific writing to do a mystery, says that buyers are the most important thing for an author and that a friend of his has solved the problem nicely. He takes a nickel and a seat in the subway, spreads his latest volume before him, and chuckles steadily from 225th street to the Battery. Mr. Lederer insists that the sales shoot up.

Disenchantment in Utopia

Eugene Lyons is going in heavily for honesty. When he first came out of Russia he and Mme. Tchernavina, also an author, kept a party laughing for a whole evening with topical stories having political implications. Some of these Mr. Lyons wrote in a magazine article called "Stifled Laughter"—stifled applying to the ban on such stories by government chiefs. At that time he wrote "Moscow Carrousel" but he says he edited it so as not to offend former comrades, but now he has written "Assignment in Utopia" (Harcourt-Brace) to satisfy his own integrity as "a radical who was shocked."

Laughing Through

Margaret Carson Hubbard laughs her way through "African Gamble" (Putnam) just as she did through her earlier book, "No One to Blame" and just as I have seen her do through lean days in New York city. Mrs. Hubbard has a delightful way of disarming trouble, whether it is a mutiny of bearers in the African bush or an evanescent copy-writing job—which is a pretty important attribute not only for a writer but for everyone.

Chamberlin and Chocolate

Now that Little, Brown is bringing out William Henry Chamberlin's "Japan Over Asia," I am reminded of the first time that I saw him, in Berlin in the home of a fellow-journalist. We went for luncheon and all of us stayed motionless for hours while Mr. Chamberlin talked on and on. That was some nine years ago and Mr. Chamberlin had come out of Russia with a shopping list. Mrs. Chamberlin may have been most interested in the item "bathtub plug" for they had been using a bit of potato for some six months, replacements being unobtainable in Moscow, or, as Mr. Chamberlin explained, "if we could get one it would cost too much."

But he himself was all concern to be sure that two pounds of chocolates should go in to him each week through the Foreign Office mail. Remembering this, I took him some when I in turn went to Moscow, and was astounded by his gallantry. He cast one wistful glance at the candy and then said firmly, "I won't take it. I can get more and you can't. You need it more than I do."

It was a bad year for food, and candy had been a great help. He was right. I was duly grateful and so I put down unselfishness as a fine attribute for an author.

The Tune Detective

Sigmund Spaeth is another writer with a strong sense of humor, as "Stories Behind the World's Great Music" (Whittlesey House) proves. More than 50 colleges and normal schools use his "The Art of Enjoying Music" as a textbook, and now Mr. Spaeth gives the lay reader some valuable information all tied up with laughs.

Between times he goes on "tune detecting," which has resulted not only in lecture material but in his being called as expert witness in suits for plagiarizing. He is not above borrowing a bit of music from "the public domain" himself. Recently in Honolulu he heard an old chant and turned it into "Honolulu Luau" which concerns itself with dishes served at native feasts and which he recently introduced over the radio. Now he is traveling up and down the United States as dean of the Wurlitzer School of Music.

Marjorie Shuler

Literary Exponents of Laughter

Sigmund Spaeth

Margaret Carson Hubbard

Italy for Anti-Soviet Pact

BERLIN, Nov. 3 (AP)—Official German circles acknowledged yesterday that Italy was prepared to join the German-Japanese anti-Comintern pact signed in Berlin almost a year ago.

These sources gave Nov. 6 as the probable date for signature in Rome of a new document making Italy a third party to the pact.

Reichsführer Adolf Hitler and Joachim von Ribbentrop, German envoy to London, both were in Berlin today, presumably for the latter to receive Herr Hitler's final instructions for concluding the new agreement, with Italy's Foreign Minister, Count Galeazzo Ciano, and Kintomo Mushakoji, Japanese Ambassador, as co-signatories.

Herr von Ribbentrop and the Japanese Ambassador visited Rome together ten days ago and it was believed arrangements were made then for Italian adherence. The anti-Comintern pact was drafted to permit other nations to join it. Herr von Ribbentrop was Germany's signer of the original pact.

[A Foreign Office spokesman in Tokyo said Nov. 1 that Japan was contemplating "some form of agreement with Italy to co-operate against Communism." In Moscow the Government newspaper Izvestia declared a triple alliance of Germany, Italy and Japan is planned and that "the agreement among aggressors means a program of war."]

Soviet Threat on Fishing

MOSCOW, Nov. 2 (AP)—Izvestia declared today that a triple alliance against communism "could not fail to affect Soviet and Japanese relations," intimating that Russia might refuse Japanese offers to reopen negotiations for renewal of extensive fishing concessions Japan holds off Siberia.

The Government newspaper disclosed that the fishing agreement, expiring automatically at the end of this year, had never been renewed because the Japanese-German agreement against communism came while negotiations were under way.

Comedian Murray Given Title by His Home Town

MUNCIE, Ind., Nov. 3 (AP)—Charles A. Murray, motion picture comedian and native of Muncie, is now honorary mayor of "Middletown."

The City Council conferred the title on Mr. Murray for "the recognition and renown he has brought to his boyhood home through his eminence in the film world."

Safeguard Urged For Reclamation In Power Plans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—Any federal power program adopted in the future should be formed to strengthen—not hamper—the work of the Reclamation Bureau, it was declared by members of the Oregon Reclamation Congress here recently.

The Reclamation Bureau and existing state agencies should retain their identities even if "little TVA's" are organized, according to officials of the state group.

In other resolutions the congress approved the Willamette Valley reclamation project; approved a sliding scale based on 1 to 9 per cent of gross crop incomes for a 10-year average, for repayment to the government of construction charges for irrigation districts, and asked the federal land bank to liberalize its policy as to long time loans in dyking and other districts.

Protection of lowlands by levees is the only satisfactory method of flood control along the Columbia river below the Bonneville Dam, according to R. E. Hickson, chief engineer of the United States engineering department in the Portland district, one of the speakers at the conference.

A thorough study of the situation, he declared, showed that the volume of flow and time of occurrence of freshets in the main stream and its tributaries are such that storage reservoirs in the upper Columbia would have little effect on floods hundreds of miles downstream.

District managements should be "good housekeepers" and carry out the national flood control act wherein maintenance is left to the districts, declared Mrs. Grace K. Magruder, a state representative.

Frank Morgan of Nyssa was elected president of the group. Other officers are: Olen Arnspiger, Medford, vice-president, first district; George T. Cochran, La Grande, vice-president, second district; Kenneth Miller, Portland, vice-president, third district; Dr. W. L. Powers, Oregon State College, secretary, and Arthur King, Oregon State College, assistant secretary.

Mississippi Builds Highways Through Bog and Woodlands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 3—Through swamp, cliff region, and woodland, massive highway machines are moving these days to carry through Mississippi's $42,000,000 highway improvement program to give the State 2715 miles of pavement.

From one end of the State to the other, "Cotton-pickers" are operating tractors, draglines, and scrapers so that soon cotton fields, formerly accessible only by old-fashioned "trail roads," will be reached by paved highways.

More than 150 construction projects are now in progress under a state bond issue and a federal grant. The highway improvement program, the first one of its scope in this State, fits in with the Administration's policy of developing a more balanced industrial economy for Mississippi. With a view to attracting factories and accelerating interstate travel, Gov. Hugh L. White and the Legislature are strongly backing the "better roads" movement.

Many difficulties best the road builders in swampy and sandy regions, but these are being overcome. In the Big Black Swamp, for example, the road builders found ways to provide stable highways in what was formerly flooded land.

To provide the large amount of drainage which the unstable quality of the soil required and to manufacture a solid base for the road, the "trench" method is used. In the center of the road a ditch, or trench, three feet deep and 10 feet wide, is excavated almost entirely by hand-work and filled with stable soil in order to permit water in the surrounding region to seep through it and down an artificial slope into a near-by creek. After the ground is thoroughly drained, the road is embanked 15 feet by soil deposits in six-inch layers to keep it above water during flood periods, and each layer is compacted and spread with a bulldozer before being finally leveled. To embank the road, approximately 240,000 yards of dirt are excavated. When the fills are settled, a high grade 20-foot pavement will be laid, and the sides of the road will be cut into a slope and hand finished.

To aid erosion control in swampland construction jobs, Bermuda grass is set out in horizontal rows four inches wide. Ditch checks of grouted rubble from 15 to 25 feet apart are installed, with completely sodded bottoms, and sod ditch checks and discharge pipes are also used.

Numerous water courses along U. S. Highway 61, which goes through the Big Black Swamp, are requiring a large amount of drainage construction. Twenty-nine bridges are being constructed of more than 20-foot length. The largest are the 3090-foot structures over the Homochito River and over the Big Black River. The approach through the bottoms of the Homochito River required 53,000 cubic yards of new stable soil, the heaviest "fill" on any of the contracts.

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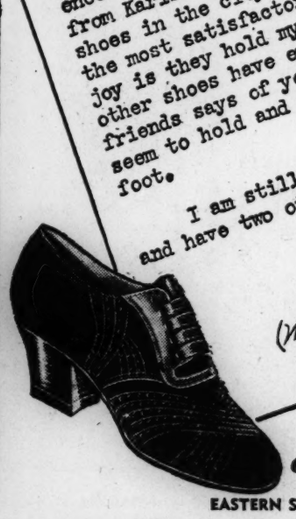
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Shanghai Neutral Zone Sought Near French Concession

Conferees Seek Basis for Lasting Pacific Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS — While the Nine-Power Conference debates in its opening sessions the possibility of mediation in the Far East, the principal delegates are already envisaging, in private conversations on the side, the broader aspects and implications of the problem.

The British and American delegations in particular have begun to exchange ideas informally with a view to finding out whether Anglo-American co-operation in the Pacific can be made genuinely effective.

The real burden of the conference tends to fall naturally and inevitably on America and Great Britain. The other signatories of the Nine-Power treaty are inclined to stand aside and leave all leadership to the English and the Americans.

France has a big stake in the Orient, including French Indo-China as well as great commercial interests in Shanghai and other parts of China, but she takes the attitude that her hands are already too full in Spain to allow her to do much more than follow England's lead. Belgium's interests are confined very largely to certain Chinese railways. The Netherlands are rather seriously disturbed about the potential Japanese threat to the Dutch East Indies but nevertheless look to London for any initiative that may be taken. As for the other signatories, Italy and Portugal are in sympathy with Japan.

Britain Hesitant on Risks

More than usually preoccupied in the Mediterranean, Britain naturally hesitates to take any new risks in the Pacific at the present time. Besides the unrest in Palestine and the policing of the Mediterranean against "submarine pirates," the situation in Spain itself, the presence of Italian forces in the Balearic Islands and the concentration of troops near the Egyptian frontier in Libya combine to tie Britain's hands in Europe. As a result, London naturally tends to feel that Washington should assume the lion's share of whatever action might be agreed upon in the Far East. Similarly, the American delegation may be counted upon to point out to the English that, since they have the greatest interests in China they should logically bear the brunt of any efforts to discourage Japanese expansion in Asia.

Whether this sort of mutual "buck-passing," which characterized the Geneva discussions on Manchuria, will continue to mark the conversations in Brussels remains to be seen. The success or failure of the nine-power parley will probably hinge on the extent to which this sterile controversy gives way to fruitful Anglo-American collaboration in the Pacific.

This, in turn, depends in great part on whether both the United States and Great Britain are yet prepared to face fully and frankly the facts of the Far Eastern situation and so get down to bedrock in their efforts to find a basis for joint action to restore peace.

Finding rock-bottom in the Pacific is no easy matter. The problem is complicated by all sorts of considerations both domestic and international. Nevertheless beneath all these complexities there are a few fundamental questions that underlie the conversations between the British and American delegates. Stripped of their diplomatic trimmings, these issues might be badly phrased as follows:

Is Japan following a deliberate long-term policy aimed at making herself the supreme dominant power in Eastern Asia? If so, what is to be the position of the United States and the British Empire in the face of this plan?

If, as seems likely, such Japanese supremacy were to constitute a serious threat to American and British commercial interests in China, would Britain and the United States want to bring all their influence into play to protect their business interests?

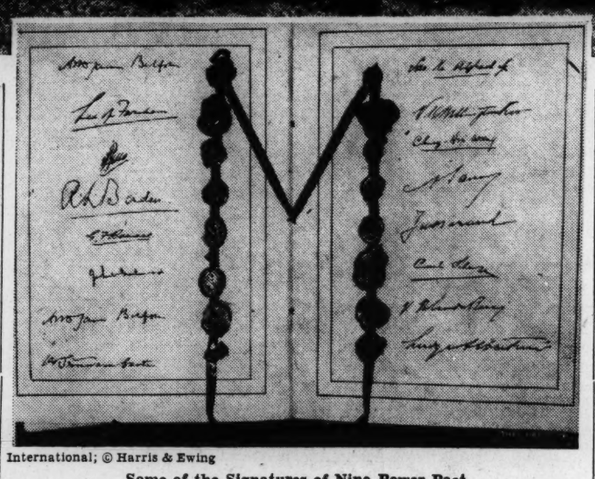
Search for Peace Basis

In other words, have America and Britain ever really asked themselves whether the "open door" policy in China is something that calls for the joint exercise of all the pressure they are able to bring to bear?

It is probably safe to assume that neither country has yet threshed out these questions completely. Certainly they have not yet faced them fully together. There is good reason to believe that the informal talks between the British and American delegations here in Brussels will take up some at least of these issues, not so much in the effort to reach a final decision about them as to enable both powers to determine whether a sound basis really exists for Anglo-American collaboration in the Pacific.

If the conversations just getting under way as the Nine-Power Conference opens are pushed to this point, and if they make satisfactory progress toward a thorough understanding on the issues involved, then these talks will have cleared the way for further Anglo-American co-operation in later efforts to solve the problem of preserving peace in Europe.

In Pan-American Garden



International; © Harris & Ewing

Some of the Signatures of Nine-Power Pact

Leading Delegates to the Original Nine-Power Conference of 1921-1922, Reading Left to Right, Are—Viscount d'Alte (Portugal), Jonkheer van Karnbeek (Netherlands), Dr. Alfrd Sze (China), Arthur James Balfour (Britain), Charles Evans Hughes (United States), Aristide Briand (France), Carlo Schanzer (Italy), Baron de Marchienne (Belgium), and Prince Tokugawa (Japan)

Nine-Power Treaty Itself Is Just 14 Pages of Paper

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (AP)—Fourteen pages of slightly soiled but highest quality rag paper are the basis for the momentous international conference which soon will seek to halt the Chinese-Japanese war.

They constitute the Nine-Power Treaty, signed at Washington in 1922, guaranteeing China's territorial and administrative sovereignty and maintenance of the "open door" or equal commercial opportunity for all nations in that country.

In a fireproof room in the State Department's archives division, that instrument has reposed since the day it was signed and hailed by the delegates who affixed their names to it as the beginning of a new era of tranquillity in the Far East.

Japan's invasion of China has prompted both the League of Nations and the United States to condemn the Nipponese Empire—one of the treaty signatories—as a violator of the pact.

Imposing on the Inside

The covers of the treaty are unimposing—merely plain blank paper—but the inside pages bear an impressive array of wax seals superimposed upon red ribbon opposite the signatures of each of the 28 delegates who signed it.

The second and third pages are devoted to President Harding's proclamation of the treaty, written by hand in black ink with the copperplate expertness of a piece of engraving.

Immediately following is the text of the instrument, containing nine articles. This is in printed form and is placed on the 10 by 13½-inch paper within margins designated by thin, double, red lines.

Then are the signatures of the delegates authorized by nine governments to commit them to the provisions. Each of their names is written by their own hand in bold, flowing pen strokes and after each is affixed, in red wax, the official seal of the signer.

During the decade and a half since the treaty was signed, some of these seals have been cracked or broken by the deterioration of the wax, but most are still intact.

Famous Names Inscribed

The names affixed to the treaty are: Charles E. Hughes, Henry Cabot Lodge, Oscar W. Underwood and Elihu Root, for the United States; Baron de Cartier de Marchienne, for Belgium; Arthur James Balfour, Lee of Fareham, A. C. Geddes, R. L. Borden, G. F. Pearce, John W. Salmond, Arthur James Balfour (CQ) and V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, for Great Britain and the Dominions (Balfour signed both for England and for South Africa); Sao-Ke Alfred Sze, V. K. Wellington Koo and Chung-Hui Wang, for China; A. Saraut and Jules Jusserand, for France; Carlo Schanzer, V. Rolandi Ricci and Luigi Albertini, for Italy; T. Kato, K. Shidehara and M. Hanihara, for Japan; Beelaerts van Blokland and W. de Beaufort, for the Netherlands; Viscount d'Alte and Ernesto de Vasconcellos, for Portugal.

The instrument is slightly soiled from infrequent handling by students and those interested in it from an historical standpoint. Archives attendants say, however, that the paper upon which it is executed will last for hundreds of years. It is encased in a tan buckram folder when it is filed away in one of the several safes in the fireproof room in which all such documents are stored.

The treaty will not be used in proceedings of the forthcoming conference. Attaches at the State Department say it cannot be removed under any circumstances from its appointed depository.

Carolina Trade Found Above Nation's Average

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Nov. 3—"The recent slump of the stock market hasn't caused even a flutter in business in the Carolinas that I have been able to observe," was the comment of Thomas F. Joyce, national advertising manager for Radio Corporation of America of Camden, N. J., here on a check-up of business in this section.

"Business in the Carolinas appears to be above the average in the nation," said the executive who is on a tour of the entire country for his concern.

Gets Life Saving Medal

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (AP)—Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury, awarded a silver life saving medal today to Boatswain's Mate Maurice F. Worth of the Coast Guard for saving a girl and man from drowning near Truro, Mass., on Aug. 9.

Chamberlain Defends Letters to Mussolini

LONDON, Nov. 3 (AP)—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain today disclosed to the House of Commons the gist of "personal" friendship letters between himself and Premier Mussolini last July. He told questioners he was satisfied that the letters had had a good effect on Anglo-Italian relations.

Mr. Chamberlain said the first letter was from Mussolini at the end of July and "of a friendly character." He continued: "I took advantage of the opportunity to send Mussolini a personal letter expressing my regret that relations between Britain and Italy still were far from the old feeling of mutual confidence and affection which lasted so many years. I went on to state my own belief that these old feelings (existing before Britain imposed sanctions during the Ethiopian campaign) could be restored if misunderstandings and unfounded suspicions were cleared away and declared the readiness of His Majesty's Government at any time to enter into conversations with that object."

Spanish Relief Collection $548,765 in Five Months

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (AP)—Twenty-six organizations report to the State Department yesterday that they received contributions totaling $548,765 for the relief of Spanish war sufferers during the five months ending with September, spent $301,001 for this purpose, and spent $173,584 for administration and publicity.

Move at Shanghai To Take Warfare Farther Inland

SHANGHAI, Nov. 3 (AP)—While the Brussels Conference was considering the vast problem of peace in the Far East, negotiations were under way in the Far East to move Shanghai warfare away from the fringes of the French Concession, where many Americans make their homes. A Japanese spokesman said representatives of a neutral power had approached the Japanese with a plan designed to avoid further endangering of foreign and Chinese noncombatants by neutralizing the Nantao area just south of the French Concession.

These spokesmen explained that the general purpose of the proposal was to assure that no Chinese troops would enter the northern part of Nantao.

A similar proposal has been made to Chinese authorities, said the spokesman who declared that the final decision was now up to the Chinese.

(Nantao lies just south of the French Concession where hundreds of foreigners have crowded for safety. Grave apprehension has been aroused by the Japanese drive west of Shanghai aiming at encircling Shanghai and capturing Nantao.)

The spokesman said that Japanese authorities were prepared to give the proposal favorable consideration, which was interpreted to mean that if the agreement were signed the Japanese would refrain from bombing Nantao or attacking the areas immediately adjacent to the French Concession.

Under the proposal both the Chinese and Japanese would sign separate agreements providing for demilitarization for purely humanitarian reasons without infringing on the sovereignty of the Chinese Government, pledge the Chinese to withdraw military forces from the area and pledge that the Japanese would not attack the section.

Definite details of efforts also to neutralize the Siccawei area to the west, including the Siccawei Observatory and church structures, still were unsettled.

Foreigners praised the proposal as the first move to push the war away from Shanghai and leave the final issue to decision between Japanese and Chinese armies in the interior.

Financial Strain Of War to Limit Asian Operations

(Continued from Page 1)

were required for the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-05.

The machine-gunning of Ministers who were unpopular with army extremists on Feb. 26, 1936, is a grim warning of what might be expected to happen to any government that laid itself open to the suspicion of being "weakkneed" by giving up anything that had been won by the sacrifice of Japanese lives. Even if some Cabinet Ministers and other highly placed individuals in Japan cherish private doubts as to the wisdom of the policy of continental expansion they are today prisoners of circumstance, unable so far to control the swift tide of events.

Foreign mediation has sometimes helped to terminate struggles in which both contestants have become weary without being able to reach a direct agreement between themselves. The Russo-Japanese War is a case in point. President Theodore Roosevelt's good offices were welcomed both by Japan and by Russia.

But the first condition of successful mediation is the maintenance of an attitude of dispassionate neutrality. President Roosevelt could scarcely have contributed to the settlement of the Russo-Japanese War if his State Department had publicly condemned either side as an aggressor and a violator of treaties.

Mediation Now Difficult

Both the United States and the great majority of the powers which are members of the League of Nations have now placed on record their conviction that Japan is in the wrong in the present war. By doing so they may find they have renounced the possibility of fulfilling mediatory functions.

Incidentally, while Japan's chauvinists are resentful at America's action in ranging itself alongside the League powers, the attitude of Japan's moderates, who are necessarily inarticulate at the present time, is rather one of sincere regret. They had looked forward to the time when, with something of a statemate reached in China, the Japanese army might welcome the peaceful intervention of a third power as a means of liquidating its adventure in China with a minimum loss of face. This hope, a slender one, perhaps, is viewed by some as having been eliminated by America's affirmation that Japan has violated the Nine-Power Treaty and the Kellogg pact.

"This was almost a fatal blow to the prospect, dim at best, of a reasonable negotiated peace," a Japanese liberal said to me. "Now the deadlock is complete and it looks as if naked force will decide the final issue."

What is the likelihood that military pressure will arrest the Japanese advance? Very slight, if one weighs in the balance the world situation, the traditional Japanese hostility to foreign coercion and the bristling behavior pattern which every nation shows when it is confronted with what its rulers can represent as foreign dictation.

Possible Ways of Restraint

War to restrain Japan may be almost ruled out in advance, in view of the strong peace sentiment in America and Great Britain and the latter country's pre-occupation with European concerns.

What of intermediate measures, sharper than words of condemnation but falling short of war? Economic sanctions against Japan have been privately advocated. They are a double-edged weapon, injuring the country which inflicts them as well as the power against which they are directed. And the experience with the application of sanctions against Italy was not encouraging. It is doubtful whether Chinese organized resistance could last long enough to permit sanctions, if they were imposed, to take effect.

There remains another method: aid to China with military supplies through the holes which remain in the Japanese blockade of the China coast, notably Hong Kong, with French Indo-China as a secondary possibility. Here the question arises how effectively such supplies could be distributed over a defective communications system which is periodically shattered by Japanese air raids and how long the stamina of the Chinese armies can hold out against the battering which they are receiving from a technically superior foe.

Very possibly there will never be a formal peace in the Pacific, just as there has been no declared war. There may be only a surface tranquility and an end written in terms of exhaustion.

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Japanese Invasions Take Million Square Miles From Chinese

Japan 'Nibbles' Fourth of China In Half Century

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The story of the Far East for the past half century is one of steady nibbling by the Japanese at Chinese territory until altogether about 1,000,000 square miles, or roughly a quarter of all China, has passed into Japanese hands.

The determined way in which Japan has extended its empire on the mainland during the critical years in which China has been trying to build up a unified republic may be seen in the following record of Japanese inroads.

While once or twice in earlier history Japanese forces had been known to arrive on Chinese soil, it was not until 1894 that a major dispute arose over who was to put down an uprising in Korea. Japan refused to recognize the suzerainty that China claimed over Korea and the two nations came to blows, with China, as usual, quickly defeated.

By the ensuing treaty of Shimonoseki, China ceded to Japan the island of Formosa, the near-by Pescadores Islands and the Liaotung peninsula in Manchuria, which last, owing to pressure by Russia, France and Germany, Japan was compelled to disgorge. China, however, recognized the independence of Korea.

Scramble for Concessions

Japan was not long in following up this auspicious lead. Nor were the other powers who, having seen China's weakness, started an unedifying scramble for concessions. And when, in 1900, Chinese elements lost patience with the influx and engineered the Boxer uprising, the various powers, including Japan, enforced their right to keep troops in the country.

Four years later the Russo-Japanese war was fought on Chinese soil. It resulted in substituting Japan for Russia in the southern Manchurian area, where Russia in the previous years had secured railway and other interests. Japan's pre-war gains were rounded off in 1910, when the Emperor of Korea handed over his sovereign rights to Japan, and Japan annexed the territory.

With the outbreak of the World War came renewed Japanese inroads. Japanese troops occupied the German properties in Shantung in 1914 and the next year presented to Peking its famous 21 demands, which in their complete form left little sovereignty to the Chinese Government.

Finally, the three-year-old republic consented to part of these demands, giving far-reaching extension of trade and railway concessions to Japan.

Conquest of Manchuria

Following a long period of disorders and civil war in China, the Japanese in 1931 launched the move for conquest of Manchuria, which resulted in the detachment of 500,000 square miles of territory from China proper and the setting up of a Japanese protectorate with Hsinking as capital and the former Peking emperor, Pu Yi, on the throne. Invasion in another direction began in 1933, when Japanese forces occupied the Inner Mongolia province of Jehol, bordering Manchuria on the west, and set up a semi-autonomous province named Hsingan, consisting of the northern section of Jehol and western Manchuria.

Japan invaded North China again early in 1933, ending in the Tangku treaty, leaving Japanese influence paramount in Hopei province, almost to the gates of Peiping. Early in 1935 Japanese forces pressed westward from Jehol into the Chahar province of Inner Mongolia. Chahar was placed under the jurisdiction of the Hopei-Chahar political council and a semi-autonomous regime established at Peiping in December, 1935, under Japanese influence.

Such influence as the Nanking Government retained in Hopei province was lost in a new Sino-Japanese crisis in June, 1935, over "anti-Japanese provocations," and after a brief two years' interval the Japanese were ready in July of this year to start an invasion of China on an unprecedented scale.

Consultation: One of Keys to U. S. Foreign Policy

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The meeting of signatories of the Nine-Power Conference in Brussels today, at the suggestion of the League of Nations, marks a new and vital step in the efforts of peace-loving nations to introduce the machinery of consultation as a means of preventing war.

The method of consultation has been in diplomatic usage from time immemorial, but its first adoption as a normal procedure came with the signing of the League Covenant in 1919. The outstanding steps taken by the United States in its relation to the movement may be summed up as follows:

1922—United States first accepted consultation as an obligation in signing the Nine-Power Treaty for preserving status quo in China and the Pacific, and in signing the Four-Power Treaty—with Britain, France and Japan—safeguarding insular possessions in Pacific.

1923—United States signed at Santiago, Chile, a treaty to prevent conflicts between the nations in the Western Hemisphere, and in 1929 a similar instrument—the General Convention of Inter-American Conciliation—providing for permanent commissions to undertake conciliation in case of dispute.

1928—United States signed the Kellogg-Briand Pact, interpreted at the time as implying neither sanctions nor consultation.

1928—Chaco dispute. United States joined International Conference of American States which played conspicuous part in negotiating for peace.

1929—Sino-Russian dispute. Stimson initiated consultation with other powers.

1929—Hoover-MacDonald Rapidan talks brought call for London Five-Power naval conference, at which France, alleging Kellogg pact afforded no practical security, refused to reduce naval program unless the United States agreed to consult with other powers in time of crisis. Opposition to such consultation developed in America and security issue was dropped.

1931—Outbreak of the Manchurian affair. United States sent General Dawes to consult with the League on ways to end dispute.

1932—Secretary of State Stimson initiates consultation among Kellogg pact signatories in Washington in peace move on Letitia dispute, paralleling efforts of League.

1932—Following intensive campaign of peace societies, American policy on Kellogg pact swung toward consultation. Mr. Stimson said: "Consultation between signatories of the pact, when faced with threat of its violation, has become inevitable."

1933—Norman H. Davis, American chief delegate at arms conference, said: "Both the policy and the practice of the United States is to confer where questions affecting peace are concerned." About the same time President Roosevelt said more definitely: "If agreements forbidding aggressive weapons or activity were violated, the United States would consult with the other nations *while retaining full freedom of subsequent action.*" These statements—constituting a more unreserved agreement on the part of America to consult than any previous—would have been included in the arms convention, if the conference had not proved abortive.

1937—United States accepted the League invitation to serve on the revived Far Eastern Advisory Commission to handle the new Sino-Japanese dispute and also accepted invitation to the present Nine-Power Conference in Brussels.

ald of Britain, after the Rapidan talks of 1929, had called a London conference to limit navies.

French realism, brushing aside all implied virtue in consultation, said: "Before we consent to reduce our guarantee our (France's) security." From that moment, until President Roosevelt's Chicago speech a month ago—calling action by peace-loving nations to halt aggressor violations of treaties—American statesmanship has steadily refused to commit itself on what, if anything, it might do in the way of exerting pressure beyond consultation. Freedom from commitment on sanctions or armed resistance has been rigidly adhered to.

The present nine-power group meeting in Brussels, having received the blessing of the League Assembly, has some color of universality, which is ultimately vital to consultation as a basis of peace. But it has not the equally necessary atmosphere of reasonableness in which trouble may be headed off before the mass mesmerism of war propaganda can come into operation. Consultation comes on late in the day to exercise its function to the best advantage.

But it is not too late for unity of effort to exert considerable pressure. It yet remains to be demonstrated how limited a degree of unity among two or three great democracies—with smaller ones co-operating—might apply such restraining influences on an aggressor as to induce him to turn from the verdict of armed conflict for the ameliorative process of consultation.

If the Brussels conference is dominated by caution, it will leave the urgent question of the fate of democracy to some other gathering, which cannot be too long delayed. If it is dominated by firm resolution, it will put into the shade that illustrious pioneer of early modern conferences, the Congress of Vienna of 1814.

Force or Reason? Question Faces Action of Powers

(Continued from Page 1)

apparent trek of some aspiring nations in a very different direction. The faith is well founded and some day its justification will be demonstrated in political terms for all the world to see. What seems to be lacking in the present distraught state of the world, and what it should be the work of the Brussels conference to clarify, is a proper realization of what this faith implies.

It presumably implies that all true democracies would pull together when peace was challenged; that they would acknowledge, as Ruskin taught, that the good of one was the good of all, and show their disapproval, unselfishly and unitedly, against the aggressor, withholding from him such tokens of respect and co-operation as might be agreed upon for the duration of his offence and using such means of persuasion as might help to terminate the dispute. To facilitate such united efforts, it would seem to be essential that the machinery of consultation should be on a world-wide basis.

Failing such unity of effort, consultation, as experience has shown, loses the moral force it would otherwise command. Lawless nations question its credentials. They begin to ask: "After consultation, what next? If it's merely talk, we can afford to ignore it."

French Put Security First

In actual practice, faith in consultation was pricked by a democratic nation before ever an aggressor nation had raised its head. President Hoover and Premier MacDon-

'Tears of Joy' At Peace in East Promised Parley

BRUSSELS, Nov. 3 (AP)—Declaring that the "world would weep with joy" at the end of hostilities in the Far East, Paul Henry Spaak, Foreign Minister of Belgium, delivered the opening address at the Brussels Conference today, as its president.

Mr. Spaak addressed the delegates in French. His election as president followed nomination by Dr. A. C. D. de Graeff, former foreign minister of the Netherlands. The nomination was warmly supported by Yvon Delbos and Anthony Eden, heads of the French and British delegations.

Mr. Spaak warned that "disquiet is increasing throughout the world" and said that the time had arrived for all countries to fulfill their duty and "assume their responsibilities."

World peace, he said, depended on the accord of the Great Powers. He made a new appeal to Japan to participate in the work of peace and voiced hope that Germany would decide later to enter the conference. Japan, a signatory of the Nine-Power Pact, and Germany, a non-signatory, had declined to attend the Brussels talks.

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U. S. Participation in Europe Centers Interest at Brussels Meeting

America's Role In Europe Holds Parley's Interest

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS—Mediation of the Sino-Japanese conflict under the terms of the Nine-Power Treaty of 1922 is the primary object of the Brussels Conference. European interest in the meeting, however, is centered chiefly on American participation and its repercussions on Europe's own peace problems.

The powers sending representatives to Brussels have done so under Article VII of the Nine-Power Pact which provides for a frank and complete exchange of views in the event of a situation arising that calls any clauses of the agreement into question. But the conference was actually recommended by the League of Nations, and it was summoned by the Belgian Government "on the initiative of Great Britain with the approval of the United States."

Thus the meeting here is a striking instance, first, of collaboration between America and Britain to endeavor to restore peace in the Orient; and secondly of the cooperation of the United States with the League.

The United States and the League

It is this latter aspect of the Brussels parley that particularly intrigues continental Europe. Although several continental countries — France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Italy and Portugal—signed the Nine-Power Treaty with Britain, the United States, Japan and China, and although Norway, Sweden and Denmark later adhered to it, none of the continental powers, with the possible exception of France, has what could be called any major interests in the Pacific. Belgium has important financial investments in Chinese railways. The Netherlands have colonial possessions in the East. But only France is deeply involved and even the French have not the same vital, immediate interest in what happens in the Pacific as have Great Britain and America.

Thus these countries view the Brussels meeting in a slightly different perspective. They are particularly concerned over the implications which are seen here in the presence of the United States at the council table with so many European states.

This collaboration of America with Europe is considered extremely significant. There have been several other occasions on which the United States has joined in international conferences of various kinds: the Disarmament Conference at Geneva, the Economic Conference and the more recent Sugar Conference in London, the Pan-America Peace Congress. But this occasion clearly surpasses in importance these earlier gatherings, in the opinion of most European observers.

For one thing, the present parley is essentially political and is directly concerned with arresting an instance of armed aggression of a sort that endangers world peace as a whole.

Furthermore, coming on the heels of President Roosevelt's speech on foreign affairs, the conference in Brussels is regarded as the first concrete act of what Europe generally hopes and believes will be a new American foreign policy.

Also, the democratic countries—perhaps a bit too inclined to take their wishes for facts—see in America's presence at the Brussels council table a beginning of that "solid democratic front" which some European democrats want to establish in opposition to the "fascist bloc."

Lastly, it is indirectly of great importance to all the European powers that the war in the Far East be terminated before it spreads.

Basis of Nine-Power Treaty

The Nine-Power Treaty, signed Feb. 6, 1922, by the United States, Belgium, the British Empire, China, France, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands and Portugal, dealt with policies to be followed in matters concerning China. The contracting powers agreed to respect the integrity of China and the "open door."

Article VII declares:

The Contracting Powers agree that, whenever a situation arises which in the opinion of any one of them involves the application of the stipulations of the present treaty, and renders desirable discussion of such application, there shall be full and frank communication between the contracting powers concerned.

No provision was made for the procedure to be employed by the parties in making their communications.

Today's meeting of the treaty powers is the first conference to be held under Article VII.

Talks Behind the Scenes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS, Nov. 3—There are two Far Eastern conferences going on in Brussels.

One is the official Nine-Power Conference which opened in the Palais des Academies today with formal speeches carefully framed in guarded diplomatic language.

The other is an unpretentious affair going on quietly in hotel rooms, in libraries and across the tables of restaurants and cafes, and consists of informal conversations that "face the facts" of the situation in Asia and Europe today.

It is true that every international conference is accompanied by this form of off-stage activity. It is only because the time is swiftly approaching when these hard and unattractive aspects have got to be faced officially and openly that the hotel-room talks here in Brussels have assumed particular importance.

Five Major Considerations

As the sessions, both formal and informal, open, five major considerations appear. These serve to explain the fundamental factors which will influence all of the negotiations between signatories of the Nine-Power Treaty in an effort to find some means of halting the Japanese campaign in China. They are:

1. That the Brussels conference marks a supremely important crossroads for world civilization since it is here that the peace-loving nations—mainly Britain, America and France—must decide whether they are ready and willing to place real moral courage and strength of action behind their statement to the militarist dictatorships of Japan, Germany and Italy, "thus far and no farther"; "if you budge beyond certain well-defined limits we will apply economic sanctions and back them up with whatever action is required to make them effective."

2. The conference must determine if a concerted stand against what President Roosevelt at Chicago described as "those violations of treaties and those ignorings of humane instincts which today are creating a state of international anarchy and instability from which there is no escape through mere isolation or neutrality" is possible today—as it will be indispensable tomorrow.

3. It is clear that a marked responsibility rests not only with the governments of democracies and their delegates here at Brussels—they are the ones who are saying these things. It rests in no small measure on the peoples of America, Britain and France, who collectively make up public opinion and who happily still rule in democracies, but who are not yet aware of the necessity for taking the risks involved in a firm stand to support a world of law and order.

4. The tragedy which the Brussels conference faces and which everyone theoretically agrees ought to be avoided at all costs would be for it to lose the first really auspicious opportunity for Great Britain and the United States to "unite their battle plan" for peace—and so point the way for the world's return to a genuine peace as distinguished from the present precarious state of non-peace—because both governments fear to take the initiative on the ground that their respective public opinions might not approve.

5. The atmosphere here is distinctly not one of optimism. Yet there is a deep commitment to carry on despite the slenderness of hopes.

Call to Peace Voiced by Davis As Parley Opens

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (AP)—The State Department made public today the following text of the speech of Norman H. Davis, American delegate at the opening of the Nine-Power Conference at Brussels:

We have come to this conference to collaborate in efforts towards an objective for which all peoples and all governments should strive. That objective is peace.

Sixteen years ago there assembled at Washington the delegates to a conference which had been called for the limitation of armaments and to find a solution of Pacific and Far Eastern problems of international concern, and thereby to safeguard peace in the Far East. After a few months of careful consideration of the problems involved, those delegates signed a number of inter-related agreements and resolutions which, it was believed, would assure the legitimate rights and interests of all the countries represented, which provided for various common and reciprocal concessions and which committed the signatories to pursue policies of peace.

In that group of agreements was a treaty relating to principles and policies to be followed in matters concerning China. That treaty dealt with questions which are fundamental; it reaffirmed principles to which most of the signatories had already—some repeatedly—committed themselves; it specified not only what should be the obligations of the other powers but what should be the obligations of China; it was ratified by all of the nine powers present at the conference and it has since been adhered to by five other powers. In that treaty there was a provision that, whenever a situation should arise which in the opinion of any of the parties involved the application of the stipulations of the treaty and rendered desirable discussion of such application, there should be full and frank communication between the contracting powers concerned.

It is in accordance with that express provision that we meet here today. Our present interest, however, would be real even if there were no such treaty and no such provision. The hostilities which are now being waged in the Far East are of serious concern not only to Japan and China but to the entire world.

Twofold Objective

For several decades the nations of the world have been seeking to evolve methods to achieve the twofold objective of preventing resort to armed force and, if unhappily it has been resorted to, finding means to bring the conflict to an end. Various methods have been proposed. Various instruments have been signed. In all of these there has appeared one common feature, namely, that where controversies develop, solution must be sought by pacific means. To this process 63 nations committed themselves by the Pact of Paris of 1928.

Peace once envisaged only by idealists has become a practical matter of vital self-interest to every nation. The day has long since gone by when the effects of an armed conflict are confined to the participants. It is all too apparent that under modern conditions, the human and material sacrifices and the moral and spiritual costs exacted by the use of armed force not only fall as a heavy and oftentimes crushing burden upon the nations directly involved in the conflict, but have grave repercussions upon all nations of the world.

Disorganizing Effects

Armed conflict wherever it may occur, impairs everywhere the immeasurable value of freely negotiated treaties and agreements as effective and reliable safeguards of national security and international peace. The resulting loss of confidence in such instruments leads nations to seek safety in competitive armaments and to devote a disproportionate share of their resources thereto, thus impoverishing some nations and inexorably lowering the standards of life to all.

Not only does resort to armed force result in needless loss of human life and shock every humane instinct of mankind, but its disorganizing effects fall upon all phases of constructive human activity, national as well as international.

As a result of the amazing developments in science and industry, there has come about an interdependence among nations as a result of which the effects of any major disturbance are felt everywhere. As our modern civilization has evolved, as it has developed new methods and processes, as it has raised the standard of living of hundreds of millions of human beings all over the world, it has become increasingly sensitive to shock. A dislocation in any part of its inter-related mechanism throws other parts out of gear. It creates need for prompt and skillful attention at the point of dislocation in order to prevent further disturbance and possible breakdown of the whole machinery.

International trade and financial relations, which are indispensable to human welfare, immediately suffer from the disorganizing effects of resort to armed force. It is through these channels that some of the most direct and most painful repercussions of any major armed conflict spread to the uttermost corners of the earth. Once mutually beneficial international economic relations are impaired or break down, nations are forced into varying degrees of reliance upon their own resources and, consequently, into a further lowering of their living standards.

Economic Warfare

Unfortunately the breakdown of the processes of international trade and financial relations may occur as a result of other causes than armed conflict. For reasons which I need not enumerate here, nations may elect to embark upon policies directed toward economic self-sufficiency or toward securing immediate though narrow advantages, thus foregoing the broad and cumulative benefits which trade released from excessive restraint will yield. Such policies in themselves create conditions conducive to a threat to peace. The world has witnessed during the past few years the emergence of such conditions and the unfolding of the vicious spiral of economic warfare, political tension, competitive armaments and actual armed conflict.

In the particular circumstances with which we are confronted at the present conference, our objective is the restoration of peace and stability in an extraordinarily important region of the world. But as we seek earnestly the means of attaining these objectives, let us keep in our minds also the pressing need for constructive effort directed toward the creation of conditions which will make unthinkable the use of armed force. There should be no place for resort to arms in an orderly and prosperous world.

In the Far East probably to a greater extent than in any other part of the world there are taking place great changes in the thought and the activities of vast groups of human beings. Within a few generations, Japan has undergone a great transformation and both Occident and Orient have witnessed and been impressed by admirable achievements effected by the Japanese people.

Washington Conference

At the Washington Conference, the governments there represented, after careful consideration of the situation in the Far East, adopted the view that the Chinese people possessed the capacity to establish a new order. The Nine Power Treaty was based on that concept. In agreeing to its provisions, the governments which became parties to that treaty affirmed their belief in the capacity of the Chinese to evolve and carry out a program of political and economic reconstruction. The signatories to the treaty undertook to regulate their relations with China and with one another in a manner which would not interfere with this hoped-for development but would indeed encourage and support it. During the years which have since elapsed, especially the more recent years, the Chinese have made progress along a course which tends to confirm the faith on which the Nine Power Treaty was founded.

Unfortunately, Japan and China have come into conflict and have resorted to hostilities. These hostilities have steadily increased in scope and intensity. Not only have they destroyed many Chinese and Japanese lives and much Chinese and Japanese property, but they have at some places taken and at many places endangered lives of nationals of other cquntries; they have destroyed property of nationals of other countries; they have disrupted communications; they have disturbed and interfered with the commerce of practically all nations that are engaged in international trade; and they have shocked and aroused the peoples of all nations. Such hostilities are of concern not only to the countries engaged in them; they have affected and they are detrimentally affecting the whole world.

Common Concern

We are here with a common concern and a common purpose and our effort to deal with the situation must be constructive.

We come to this conference to study with our colleagues the problems which concern us. We have come not with the expectation of working miracles, but with the intention of appealing to reason. We expect to join with other nations in urging upon Japan and China that they resort to peaceful processes. We believe that cooperation between Japan and China is essential to the best interests of those two countries and to peace throughout the world. We believe that such co-operation must be developed by friendship, fair play and reciprocal confidence. If Japan and China are to co-operate it must be as friends and as equals and not as enemies. The problems underlying Sino-Japanese relations must be solved on a basis that is fair to each and acceptable to both. It is not only in the interests of China and Japan that hostilities be promptly terminated and that the differences between them be peacefully composed, but it is in the interest of the community of nations as a whole. The longer the present hostilities continue, the more difficult will a constructive solution become, the more harmful will be their effects upon Sino-Japanese relations and upon the world and the more will general peace and stability be endangered. It is important that equitable adjustment be found.

We come to this conference with no commitments except those to treaty provisions and to principles which the Government of the United States has repeatedly and emphatically affirmed. The Government of the United States is prepared to share in the common efforts to devise, within the scope of these treaty provisions and principles, a means of finding a pacific solution which will provide for terminating hostilities in the Far East and for restoring peace in that area.

Leaders of Delegations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Brussels, Nov. 3

Three nations will be represented by their Foreign Ministers at the Nine-Power Conference which opens here today: France by Yvon Delbos, Great Britain by Anthony Eden and Belgium by Paul Spaak.

Italy decided to attach less importance to the conference by sending Count Luigi Aldrovandi-Marescotti, well-known jurist who participated in the Versailles Peace Conference, instead of Count Galeazzo Ciano, her Foreign Secretary.

Germany, through her refusal to accept the invitation to attend, keeps her Foreign Minister, Baron Constantin von Neurath, at home. Although Russia, like the Reich, is not a signatory to the Nine-Power Treaty, she has agreed to be represented by Commissar for Foreign Affairs, Maxim Litvinoff. Japan declined to participate.

The other delegations will be headed by: Norman H. Davis, United States; Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, China; Augusto de Castro, Portugal; Dr. A. C. D. de Graeff, the Netherlands.

The British Empire will also be represented at the conference by Senator Raoul Dandurand, Canada; Stanley M. Bruce, Australia; Dr. S. F. N. Gie, South Africa; William J. Jordan, New Zealand, and Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar, India.

Later adherents to the Nine-Power Pact are sending the following delegates: H. L. H. de Kauffmann, Denmark; Gustaf de Dardel, Sweden; L. C. M. Aubert, Norway; Dr. Adolfo Costa Du Rels, Bolivia; Isidro Fabelo, Mexico.

Koo Bars 'Any Price' Peace

BRUSSELS, Nov. 3 (AP)—China would not be contributing to the cause of international law and order if she accepted peace with Japan "at any price." So Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, leader of the Chinese delegation at Brussels, told the Nine-Power Conference today.

"If Japanese aggression in the Far East is not checked and faith in the pledged word is not restored," he said, "then there is every danger that Japanese forces will overrun the boundaries of China and throw the world into a general war from which no important power will long be able to keep aloof."

Dr. Koo, stating his country's position in the Far Eastern war, read a 14-page prepared speech in which he sought to show that the Japanese were conducting the "most utterly ruthless methods of warfare" the civilized world had ever seen.

He contended that the invading armies, moreover, had sought consistently to undermine the policy of the open door, or equal opportunity, in China for the commerce and industry of all nations.

China, he said, regretted the absence of Japanese participation in the conference here. At the same time, however, members of his delegation told the Associated Press that the Chinese objected to extending a new invitation to Japan because it would result in delay.

Creation of an executive organ to concentrate on quick attainment of peace in the Far East was urged by Anthony Eden, the British Foreign Secretary.

"We in this conference have come together by virtue of the fact that we represent those powers more directly interested in the Far East," Mr. Eden said. "It is natural that we should wish to consult together even if there were no treaty basis for consultation. . . . Actually, however, not only a moral but also a treaty obligation is there. . . . We are none of us disinterested spectators. We are bound signatories of an instrument which we signed together."

Mr. Eden said that in the attempt to promote peace "we feel justified in asking collaboration of all whether present or absent. If our right to meet or the wisdom of our meeting is questioned in any quarter we need have no hesitation about our reply.

Mr. Eden promised the "fullest collaboration" of Britain in the conference work and recommended that the meeting resolve itself into a working committee without delay to "get to grips with its task."

Yvon Delbos, French Foreign Minister, gave his assurance that France would support the case as outlined by Mr. Davis and Mr. Eden. He demanded "positive and rapid" action.

"We cannot remain impassive in the face of the atrocities accumulating in the Far East," he asserted. "We would become accomplices if we did not try all means to put a stop to the growing massacres."

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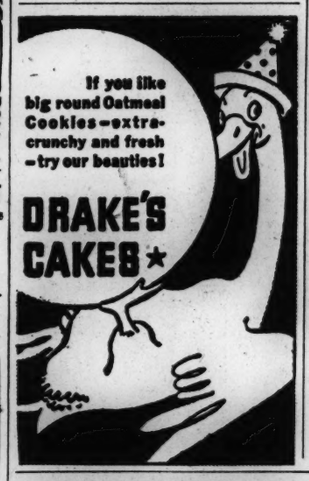

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LaGuardia Offers New Angle In 'Poverty-to-Riches' Tale

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 3—From a Varick street tenement to the position of being first to capture citizen imagination for the promotion of nonpartisan management of American cities is the Fiorello H. LaGuardia variation of the "poverty-to-riches" legend. He has today swept the nation's largest city to a mandate of his conviction that municipal affairs are better governed without benefit of the machine politician. He has done it, moreover, on the realistic basis of four years' performance to this end, smashing politics' rule-of-thumb that no reform mayor can be re-elected in New York City with a re-election plebiscite so thundering the Tammany machine was able to salvage out of the wreck only some marginal county offices now two years overdue for abolition.

It is unlikely that there have been many dull moments in the LaGuardia career of 30 years in public life. Most of these years attracted an enhanced publicity from the unorthodoxy of a man who may well be said to have an unequalled record for his variety of political affiliations. He has been consistent in only one thing—his drive against entrenched political corruption.

Directness Assailed

His Italian-American beginnings as the son of immigrants on Manhattan's East Side have been permitted to overshadow his growing years in the western midland that has cradled the progressive movement in American politics and in which he has found his strongest affiliation. His directness and matter-of-factness have been held up as the self-advancement tools of a would-be Napoleon whose tendencies, opponents say, partake of undesirable attributes of contemporary European political developments.

All this was rehearsed many times in the campaign which closed with the election returns. This second City Hall victory, carrying no reservations as to mandate, is the culmination of a hard-fought career and of a thing in particular he set out to do eight years ago when he was virtually laughed from New York city hustings as Republican opponent of the apple of Tammany's eye, James J. Walker, who crushed him without any trouble. When Mr. LaGuardia essayed the office four years later, Mayor Walker was in Europe. This year, with almost twice as many citizens voting as in 1929, Mayor LaGuardia enjoys a plurality almost equal that of the 500,000 margin polled by Mr. Walker eight years ago.

He emerges a figure well within the national political orbit, having made his civic opportunity a regenerator for city rule that should have repercussions wherever machine politics has fastened itself to municipal governance. Back of him is a substantial public background both in federal and state service, and his mayoralty record is that of one of the most active and hard-working city executives New York has known.

Listed as Republican

Although a registered Republican, his voting label for the last few years has been under the newly evolved American Labor Party.

The Democratic campaign against him led by Jeremiah T. Mahoney for Mayor, epitomized elaborate efforts that have been made to defeat him with the charge of being "red," but the record grounds him in the Progressive camp.

Mayor LaGuardia is the son of an Italian bandmaster who was assigned to Middle-Western posts, but was a casualty of the Spanish-American War. His son found a clerk's job in the United States consulate in Budapest. By 1906 he was back inthe United States and successively was an interpreter at Ellis Island, N. Y., a lawyer and so into politics under the Republican aegis. His first essay in this latter field was unsuccessful, but bruoght him the reward of the deputyship in the State attorney general's office. By 1916 he had a seat in Congress, an incumbency which was interrupted by World War service whence he emerged a major, and presidency on the New York city Board of Aldermen.

The LaGuardia record in the House of Representatives laid the pattern for his progressive program whose independence brought him varied political endorsement, established him as a leader for social and economic reforms and made him a foremost collaborator by 1932 in New Deal legislative policy.

Dewey Victorious

Second in public import only to the Fusion mayoralty victory in New York City's 1937 election was that of Thomas E. Dewey, Republican-Fusion candidate for New York County District Attorney, over his Tammany opponent, Harold W. Hastings.

Since Mr. Dewey's appointment two years ago as special rackets prosecutor in the Tammany bailiwick, this lawyer has won national atention by his energetic rooting-out of racketeering. Tammany has controlled the District Attorney's office since 1917 and the Dewey fight for the place was based on the record of these 20 years as contiguous with development of organized crime into a $100,000,000 enterprise in this city alone.

Two years ago failure of the regular district attorney to make any progress against the spread of the underworld racket structure brought into prominence a young attorney of suspected brilliance who came to New York 15 years previously from Owosso, Mich., to become an opera singer, but in 1925 received a law diploma from Columbia University. His ability before four more years had passed had won him the place of assistant to United States Attorney George V. Medalie and in this capacity he was prosecutor of the "Waxey" Gordon federal income tax evasion case.

Foe of Racketeers

With Mr. Medalie's retirement, Mr. Dewey became ad interim incumbent of the office until a New Deal appointee was named, when he retired to private practice. This had become most lucrative by the time his name was projected to serve as prosecutor of rackets in the county, and in the two years he has held this latter job he has convicted 72 of the 73 offenders he brought to trial, and for the first time brought within the dragnet the "big-shot" racketeers.

The election of Dr. Joseph D. McGoldrick as New York city's new Comptroller brings to City Hall a $3500-a-year associate professor in public law at Columbia. He has experienced all the ups-and-downs of public office-seeking since the victory of the Fusion ticket four years ago, when he was made assistant to the Fusion Comptroller, the late Maj. W. Arthur Cunningham, who was elected with Mr. LaGuardia. Comptroller Cunningham's passing a few months later was the first major casualty of the Fusion administration, and Dr. McGoldrick received the ad interim appointment and was nominated for Fusion successor to the place at the special election the following year. He was defeated by the Tammany-endorsed present incumbent, Frank J. Taylor, and went back to his law classes.

However short his practical contact with city office, Dr. McGoldrick has been an interested observer of municipal affairs since college days, and this absorption guided his university studies. He is the bachelor son of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel J. McGoldrick, and has lived all his life in Brooklyn, N. Y., entering Columbia in 1922. He was admitted to the bar seven years ago.

First Victory at Polls

In attaining the $25,000 a year comptroller's post, he wins his first victory at the polls.

Dr. McGoldrick was a member of the charter revision commission, whose redrafting of the city's basic law will go into effect Jan. 1; is a member of the board of higher education and treasurer of the Citizens Union, a veteran force for civic betterments here.

The official under whom New York City will inaugurate its charter reforms next year is another young man who has found his opportunity in politics through the LaGuardia Administration. He is Newbold Morris, elected president of the City Council, which will replace the Board of Aldermen after Jan. 1.

A member of one of the city's oldest families as direct descendant of Lewis Morris, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, Mr. Morris entered the Fusion mayoralty as alderman from the Fifteenth—so-called "Silk Stocking"—District, Manhattan, in 1934. He had won this nomination out of service as assistant corporation counsel in the LaGuardia Administration's law office and assignment to Albany, N. Y., in the interests of the then pending revision of the city charter.

Although a social registerite living in Park Avenue and son of Col. Newbold Morris, widely known lawyer, he won the American Labor Party endorsement as well as Republican and Fusion backing for the Council presidency. He went to Groton School and is a graduate of Yale University, where he qualified for law practice. His interest in progressive municipal management started with the projection of the LaGuardia Fusion candidacy in 1933, when he was introduced to the Mayor by City Chamberlain Adolph A. Berle Jr., a promoter of the LaGuardia endorsement that year.

Carries Boston

By a Staff Photographer

Maurice J. Tobin
Mayor-Elect of Boston

Tobin Elected Boston Mayor By Fusion Vote

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Nov. 3—Maurice J. Tobin, decisively elected by a fusion bloc of independent Democratic and Republican votes, today became a Mayor-elect supported by one of the largest pluralities in the history of Boston. His election marked the second important defeat within a year for James M. Curley, thrice Mayor of Boston and once Governor of Massachusetts.

Mayor-elect Tobin carried 15 of the city's 22 wards in a complete victory. His remarkable plurality, determined in the early morning hours, finally reached 25,050. This is the biggest plurality, records show, that any Mayor has received since the new City Charter was adopted in 1909.

Former Governor Curley late today conceded the victory to Mr. Tobin. He said he would not ask for a recount, and thanked his friends for their support.

Former Governor Curley, who a year ago was defeated by Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. for the United States Senate, carried six wards.

Former Mayor Malcolm E. Nichols, Republican candidate, failed to carry a single ward.

The Tobin election also marked, in the opinion of most groups in the city, the end of a political regime in Boston that began in 1913 when Mr. Curley was elected Mayor for his first term. In the intervening 24 years the Curley bloc has dominated Boston's politics.

It was evident that Mr. Tobin received his support from the strongest residential districts in the city. He carried every ward outside the down-town sections, the wards which are held by many to have suffered most in the past four years by increasingly high tax rates.

Hadassah Votes Against Plan To Split Palestine

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 3 (AP)—Hadassah, American women's Zionist organization, stands opposed to a British royal commission's recommendation for partition of Palestine into three sections—an independent Jewish nation, an independent Arab nation, and a section to be continued under British mandate.

After five hours of debate at the closing session of its twenty-third annual convention, the group adopted a resolution Oct. 31 calling on the World Zionist Organization in negotiations with Great Britain "to bring about a constructive policy for the complete implementation of the mandate over an undivided Palestine."

The resolution, endorsed by a majority of the 2500 delegates, noted that "the decision of a special Zionist congress to consider the issue will be binding on the entire Zionist world."

Taking issue with the royal commission's assertion that the British mandate over Palestine since the World War had not been workable and that "the national aspirations of the Jewish people and of the Arabs in Palestine are irreconcilable," the resolution cited the "readiness of the Jewish people to reach a peaceful settlement with the Arabs, based on free development of both races and a mutual recognition of rights."

Delegates considered the resolution something of a compromise to the minority in favor of partition, in that it noted the decision of the world congress would be binding. Delegates pledged Hadassah chapters to raise $100,000 to complete the Rothschild-Hadassah University hospital and medical school in Jerusalem. They also adopted a budget of $80,000 for the Jewish National Fund, Zionist land purchasing agency of Palestine. It was announced that a Rose G. Jacobs forest would be planted in Palestine in honor of the retiring president of Hadassah.

Mrs. Mosés P. Epstein of New York was elected president for the next year and Miss Henrietta Szold of Jerusalem, founder of Hadassah, was elected honorary president.

Worker Housing in Lisbon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON—Knowing how carefully the new Portugal proceeds in its social service plans, the public takes the new building activities in working-class quarters of the capital as a sign of flourishing national finance. Several districts are being planned, each enough for 150 families, with attractive houses and an efficient district school. Some of these schools are considered the best of their kind in the country.

People Outvote the Bosses

(Continued from Page 1)

candidate, to fill the vacancy of representative from the Seventeenth District, Manhattan.

One Result Yet in Doubt

The result of the city's essay into the proportional representation field of voting to set up a City Council on the basis of majority as well as minority preference will not be known until the paper ballots are counted. None of the delays attended the practice of the new system which had been predicted, but the consensus of political watchers in various parts of the city that a large majority of the people did not know "What it was all about" left the quality of this voting an open question pending the councilmanic tabulation. According to election officials, this will require 15 days to complete.

Meanwhile, nothing was more outstanding in the development of the day's historic sweep than the clear writing in the result that the city Democratic organization no longer is in a position to deliver a majority on the basis of party loyalty alone.

It showed Mayor LaGuardia besting his opponent in every one of the greater city's five boroughs, although ostensibly Mr. Mahoney had the advantage of a "harmonized" city-wide organization. The LaGuardia figures were contributed by 672,832 Republicans, 482,459 American Laborites, 159,895 City Fusionists, and 28,839 City Progressives. These gave him a plurality of 93,515 in Manhattan, 206,012 in Brooklyn, 106,126 in the Bronx, 51,079 in Queens and 7693 in Richmond.

The Democrats contributed an added 13,649 of the Mahoney total, with the Trades Union and Anti-Communist Parties contributing jointly an added 1649 votes.

Dewey Promises New Deal

Mr. Dewey led the Mayor in Manhattan by 15,308 votes in his drive to break Tammany's 20-year grip on the district attorney's office which had rivaled in drama even the showmanship of the LaGuardia campaign for return.

The new prosecutor has promised a completely new staff in the office and efficient prosecution methods that will make it adequate to handle the work for which he was assigned as special rackets prosecutor two years ago. His election provides the link which was missing in the initial fusion victory four years ago, when Tammany Hall retained this incumbency that has long ranked as the key to its maintenance of the political status quo here.

It was equally vital to the consolidation of gains against inefficiency and corruption already made by the LaGuardia mayoralty now assured of continuance by the Fusion majority that the returns will make prevail in the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and the city council.

These instate Dr. Joseph D. McGoldrick, connected with the city's finance affairs since the induction of the fusion mayoralty, as city comptroller, defeating Frank J. Taylor, Democratic incumbent, by a plurality of 225,320, and Newbold Morris, also a fusion "career" man, as president of the city council over Max J. Schneider, Democrat, by a Plurality of 223,005.

The Borough Presidents

The 1938 borough presidents will be: For Manhattan: Stanley M. Isaacs, a political newcomer with Fusion-Republican-American Labor backing, over the Tammany stalwart, Timothy J. Sullivan.

For Brooklyn: Raymond V. Ingersoll, Independent Democrat, re-elected.

For Queens: George U. Harvey, Republican, who has pretty consistently obstructed the LaGuardia program and won the Fusion endorsement this year by default.

Manhattan results revealed most strongly perhaps the collapse of the one time invincible Tammany structure, as even the strongest braves exhibited inability to deliver their districts for the ticket, saving out of the wreck only the county offices of sheriff and register.

Thus, the Eleventh Assembly District, which James J. Hines has held in his vest-pocket these many years as a major power in the wigwam, was carried by both the Mayor and Mr. Dewey. The former, indeed, mastered every Manhattan assembly district save four, including the Fourth, preserve of Bert Stand, secretary of Tammany Hall, and the Eighth, where Charles A. Schneider, assistant attorney general, is Tammany leader.

New York County Clerk Albert Marinelli and Representative Christopher D. Sullivan, chief of Tammany Hall, managed to hold their Second District, by narrow margins, for Mr. Mahoney and Harold W. Hastings, Tammany-endorsed opponent of Mr. Dewey.

Worst Defeat in Century

The Democrats, suffering their worst defeat here in a century, and with Tammany Hall giving all the appearance of disintegration, could add to the Manhattan election crumbs only the offices of district attorney and sheriff in the Bronx, where even Edward J. Flynn, New Deal lieutenant-in-chief, in New York City, could not hold his county against the avalanche; the district attorney in Richmond, in Queens the sheriff's office, and in Kings, the offices of sheriff and register. The Manhattan organization was able to keep two places on the Supreme Court ticket in addition to the sheriff and register offices.

Republican quarters exhibited jubilancy of a come-back today, the results showing that this party had not in two generations elected as many candidates. Assembly control is assured it and it has won 84 of the 153 constitutional convention seats to be filled from senatorial districts, with returns on its delegates-at-large slate for this meeting promising the party something of its old-time plurality in that traditional Republican area. Kenneth F. Simpson, New York County Republican chairman, who led the party's fight for Fusion, said the election proved the rank and file of voters was eager to take up the Republican standard, providing the party produced the right kind of candidates.

"This great victory has brought to the top, new faces in public life," he said, "and laid to rest all possible doubt that the party is not in step with the times."

Credits Labor Party

Mr. Simpson gave credit to the American Labor Party for its help in the outcome. The alliance of ultra-conservative Eastern Republicans with this new-found ultra-progressive group appears more than ever to envisage a new set-up in political alignments in which the labor element will figure big.

The labor party poll fell nearly 200,000 short of the ballot forecast by its leaders; the Republicans kept second place in the local line-up with 672,823 votes and, indeed, casting nearly 10,000 votes more this year than for its presidential nominee one year ago.

Among the choice plums that dropped into the Republican basket was the election of six municipal court justices in Manhattan.

Supreme Court justices elected were: Aaron J. Levy, Thomas Noonan, Salvatore A. Cotillo, Edward J. Glennon and Charles Poletti. Justice Levy ran for this bench without Bar Association endorsement.

The extraordinary showing made by the American Labor Party projects it as a vital factor in the drive for the New York governorship and Congress seats next fall. It lived up to and beyond its promise to be a major factor in the LaGuardia coalition—a function it also filled in the election of Thomas F. Holling, Independent Democrat, as Mayor of Buffalo, the chief up-state city hall fight. It has elected three assemblymen from New York City in the next legislature, and was a factor in the election of four others.

Up-state mayoralty returns meanwhile reported the re-election of Mayor John Boyd Thacher 2d, Democrat, of Albany; of Rolland B. Marvin, Republican of Syracuse, and the election of Frank J. Hogan, Democrat and business man, as Mayor of Troy.

Scully's Success In Pittsburgh Is New Deal Victory

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 3 (AP)—Cornelius D. Scully, returned to the Mayor's office on an avalanche of Democratic votes, greeted his victory today as an "endorsement of the principles of the Roosevelt Democracy."

The quiet, dignified lawyer who ran with C. I. O. backing, campaigned with the victorious Allegheny County (Pittsburgh) Democratic ticket on the theme: "Don't let President Roosevelt down."

Mayor Scully's lead over his Republican opponent, Robert N. Waddell continued to mount as straggling returns came in.

Republicans Win House Seat By Barton's Victory

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 3—Another Republican was added to the House of Representatives here today when Bruce Barton was elected from the seventeenth congressional district over Stanley Osserman, Democrat, and George Backer, American Labor Party. The vote for Mr. Barton was 32,641, against 20,783 for Mr. Osserman and 9157 for Mr. Backer. The election was to fill the vacancy caused by the passing of Theodore A. Peyser, Democrat.

National issues were the basis of the campaign. Mr. Barton stood for repeal of many laws which he held encumbered the statute books, for less taxation, less spending and more business in government. It was one of four congressional contests, two others being for seats in the House of Representatives from New York and one from Virginia.

Mr. Barton is an internationally known advertising expert and author, but is new in politics. He is chairman of the board of Batten, Barton, Durstine and Osborne and is a native of Tennessee.

After his graduation from Amherst College, he started as a time-keeper in a Montana construction camp, later going to Chicago to do magazine work. Subsequently he became managing editor of Good Housekeeping, assistant sales manager of P. F. Collier and Company and editor of Every Week. Later he entered the advertising business.

Mr. Barton has been a member of the New York County Republican Committee from the fifteenth ("silk stocking") assembly district and was a member of the original group which boomed Calvin Coolidge for President.

San Francisco Turns Down Picketing Ban

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 3 (AP)—San Francisco voters soundly defeated a proposed $49,250,000 subway bond issue and anti-picketing ordinance in yesterday's election.

The subway bonds, designed to finance an 8½-mile system connecting business and residential areas, needed a two-thirds majority. Complete returns showed 103,113 votes against the bonds to 68,457 for.

The anti-picketing ordinance lost, 87,517 to 73,508.

City-Owned Electric Plant Defeated by Reading Voters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

READING, Penna., Nov. 3—Proposal of the Socialist city administration for a loan of $4,750,000 to construct a municipal light and power plant was defeated in the off-year election yesterday by a vote of 17,366 to 10,014—a majority of 7352—according to a complete tabulation of returns today.

The plan was projected six weeks ago by Mayor J. Henry Stump, one of the three Socialist mayors in the United States. It is based upon specifications drafted by a mid-west engineering company, which contended that a municipal power plant and transmission system would save thousands of dollars a year for Reading electrical consumers, now served by the Metropolitan Edison Company, a subsidiary of the Associated Gas and Electric Company.

Opponents of the plan, including a nonpartisan committee, headed by State Representative Albert S. Readinger (D) contended that the project was a "gamble" and that the proposed loan, aside from using up almost all of the city's borrowing capacity, would not be sufficient to erect a plant that would adequately serve the community.

Majorities against the loan were cast in 65 of the city's 75 voting districts.

While the fight over the proposed loan was in progress, Gov. George H. Earle's new State Public Utility Commission ordered the Metropolitan Edison to reduce its rates $795,000 annually and the company agreed to the reduction.

Earle's Program Still in Doubt In Pennsylvania Vote

HARRISBURG, Penna., Nov. 3 (AP)—The voters' decision on two proposals to revise Pennsylvania's 64-year-old constitution — changes backed by Gov. George H. Earle's Democratic administration — remained in doubt today on the face of slowly mounting returns from yesterday's off-year election.

One proposal, to consolidate the city and county governments of Philadelphia, went ahead, contrary to another proposal to permit a graded tax on incomes.

In Philadelphia, Judge Theodore Rosen, Republican, took a big lead over Judge Harry E. Kalodner, Democrat, former secretary of revenue and one-time secretary to Governor Earle, in a see-saw contest for the Common Pleas bench No. 2.

Unofficial returns from 1221 of 1300 districts gave Judge Rosen a lead of 8782, but complete official totals might change the situation.

In Pittsburgh, Mayor Cornelius D. Scully, backed by the Democratic organization and the C. I. O. won over the Republican, Robert N. Waddell, former football coach at Carnegie Tech.

Figures from 370 of 412 districts, showed Mayor Scully 110,597, Mr. Waddell 82,380.

Altogether, six Democrats and eight Republicans won mayoralty fights, with several cities yet to be heard from.

Gains for Labor At Nation's Polls Claimed by Lewis

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (AP)—John L. Lewis, chairman of Labor's Non-Partisan League, claiming political gains for labor in yesterday's elections, said today the league "will now devote its attention to preparation for the 1938 (congressional) campaign."

He called attention to the big vote of the American Labor Party in New York City and the re-election of Mayor Cornelius D. Scully of Pittsburgh, who was endorsed by the C. I. O. He also claimed progress for labor in Detroit, despite the fact Patrick O'Brien, mayoralty candidate of the Committee for Industrial Organization, was defeated.

Mr. Lewis' statement:

"Election returns reflect distinct progress for labor. The accomplishment of the American Labor Party in New York is outstanding.

"In Detroit, labor demonstrated its strength in its first test against the combined influence of massed wealth and an entrenched political machine. Labor in Michigan is prepared to expand the sphere of its influence in the future.

"In Pittsburgh, the election was a distinct triumph for labor. In a host of smaller communities throughout the country, labor was successful in electing its representatives to political office."

Allen Appointed To N. J. Farm Post

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 3—Willard H. Allen, extension professor and executive officer for the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, in New Jersey, has been appointed by members of the state board to succeed William B. Duryee as secretary of the State Department of Agriculture. Mr. Duryee announced his resignation a week ago and will assume soon his new position as associate executive in the New York office of Sheffield Farms, Inc.

Mr. Allen was born near Danbury, Conn., and was graduated from the Connecticut Agricultural College in 1916. His first position in agricultural work was that of farm manager at Westport, Conn. In 1917 he was extension specialist in poultry husbandry, college of agriculture, University of Georgia, and left that position to serve overseas in the World War, He was decorated for valor.

After his return home in 1919 he was appointed extension poultryman in Connecticut, and in 1921 accepted the same position for the state of New Jersey, making his home in New Brunswick, where he has resided since.

Quezon Names Adviser

MANILA, P. I., Nov. 3 (AP)—President Quezon today appointed Brig. Gen. Creed F. Cox, U. S. A., as his adviser on governmental affairs.

National Guard Asks Modern Air Defense

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 3 (AP)—The National Guard Association of the United States, in convention here, called for additional ultra-modern armaments, and elected Brig.-Gen. S. Gardner Walker of Virginia as president.

San Francisco was chosen for the 1938 convention. The executive council was asked to fix a date whereby delegates could attend the American Legion meeting at Los Angeles, Sept. 19-22, and the Guard convention on the same trip. Brig.-Gen. James C. Dozier, Adjutant General of North Carolina, was chosen vice president.

Ten additional Air Corps observation squadrons, which a resolution held could be "readily absorbed," were asked, along with an "adequate complement" of anti-tank weapons and a "full complement" of up-to-date anti-aircraft artillery.

Lack of sufficient modern anti-aircraft artillery was deplored by several speakers, including Brig.-Gen. Lorenzo D. Gasser, assistant chief of the U. S. Army General Staff.

Brig.-Gen. Fred M. Waterbury of New York and Brig.-Gen. Milton R. McLean of Kansas were re-elected, respectively, secretary and treasurer.

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Opera in U. S. Needs Minor Role Singers

The average young singer today with opera ambitions apparently wants to be either a "Jose," or "Carmen," a "Tonic" or "Nedda," a "Marguerite" or "Faust."

This lamentable willingness to start at the top of the ladder, Morton Bowe, radio singer, thinks, is one of the principal reasons for the slow start that community opera is making in the United States. In other words there aren't, he finds, enough young singers at present willing to be the "Zunigas," the "Frasquitas," the "Beppos," the "Silvios," the "Marthas" or the "Sebels," the minor roles of opera, to make community opera a "going concern."

Mr. Bowe ought to know for he has been conducting a survey of young singers to find out if they would be interested in getting together to rehearse operas in full. His idea is to get complete casts of various popular operas together in each community so that when a singer is studying a role he could call up other students in his community and get together for rehearsals.

Beginning at the Top

After a couple of months answering a flood of mail Mr. Bowe found that young singers were apparently interested in doing only the leading roles. So community opera must wait until singers can be found to service the minor roles.

This opera business has Mr. Bowe on the brink of a fundamental decision in his career. For he must decide soon whether to continue in radio or launch upon an opera career.

It came about as the result of an aria which he sang on a recent broadcast. A wealthy woman walked up to him afterward, introduced herself, and offered to pay his expenses for five years while he studied opera in Italy.

Now Mr. Bowe is a successful radio singer making a four-figure sum a week from his various air engagements. He has a wife and two small daughters besides. He mentioned the latter fact to the woman for it would mean pulling up stakes temporarily and deserting a flourishing career. But the offer was inclusive. "Take your family along," the woman said. "I believe in your ability sufficiently to finance you and will consider it a good investment."

Is Yet Undecided

Mr. Bowe has several months to make his decision and is still undecided.

To Bostonians, at least, Mr. Bowe is the "local boy makes good" over again. Born in Cambridge Mr. Bowe early sang in a choir while he studied under well-known local teachers. When his voice "changed" and he was unable to sing for two years he apprenticed himself to a sculptor and wood carver.

Deciding that he had not quite enough talent for this art he became a printer's "devil" and linotype operator, a job which paid his tuition for vocal lessons now that his voice had returned. He studied in Boston, Chicago and New York, with noted private teachers, and learned German, French and Italian.

Then he entered radio, became an obscure member of a quartet, toured in vaudeville, and nearly became a transport pilot, until he heard that the National Broadcasting Company was holding auditions for a quartet tenor. He auditioned with success, succeeded Frank Parker as tenor of the Cavaliers Quartet, and then began to make appearances on several major network programs. Right now he is a featured vocalist with Tommy Dorsey's Orchestra network program.

News in Radio

Herbert Mitchell

Morton Bowe

Still Undecided on Accepting Offer to Study Opera in Europe

Harvard on the Air

Adoption of radio as a formal and regular part of its educational program marks a fundamental step for Harvard University which now every Tuesday radiocasts a classroom lecture by one of its professorial staff over shortwave station W1XAL, Boston.

Yesterday the series was inaugurated with a lecture by Prof. George W. Pierce, director of the communication engineering laboratory, on "Super Audible Sounds."

Scheduled for future radiocasting are lectures, on Nov. 9, by Prof. Fred N. Robinson in "Readings from Chaucer," on Nov. 16, Langdon Warner, keeper of the Oriental department of the Fogg Museum, on "A Westerners Approach to Oriental Art"; on Nov. 23, Prof. Archibald T. Davison, university organist and choirmaster, will give a lecture on music illustrated with musical selections; on Nov. 30, Dean Joseph Hudnut of the graduate school of design, will lecture on "The Spirit of Modern Architecture." W1XAL radiocasts these at 8 p. m., on a frequency of 6.04 megacycles.

Radio Brevities

The National Broadcasting Company, under the direction of Dr. William Allan Neilson, president of Smith College and international authority on the English language, will shortly publish an announcers' handbook which is expected to be available and valuable to all persons who speak over the air or in public.

The volume of Canadian radio business is now over the 1929 peak, it was stated at a recent convention of Canadian radio salesmen and dealers in Montreal. Canadian factory set sales in 1936 exceeded the 1929 mark by 27,000 sets. It was expected that the 1937 season will surpass this figure.

A Bach-Respighi Passacaglia, Mozart's Symphony in D, Franck's tone poem, "Psyche and Eros," Debussy's "Iberia" Suite, and Strauss's "Til Eulenspiegel" are the items chosen by Pierre Monteux, noted French conductor, for the premiere concert of the enlarged NBC Symphony Orchestra on Saturday, Nov. 13, at 10 p. m., eastern time, over the NBC-Red and Blue networks. Arturo Toscanini will conduct the orchestra in the first of ten scheduled concerts on Christmas Night.

Tonight with the singing of a portion of "Il Trovatore" marks the opening of the Chicago Civic Opera Company's radio season over the NBC-Blue network at 11 p. m., eastern time. Verdi's "La Traviata" is scheduled for Nov. 8 at the same time.

Decision on Radio To South America Delayed by Board

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 — The question of whether non-commercial or commercial interests shall control important government short-wave frequencies for Latin-American radio broadcasts was taken under consideration by the Federal Communications Commission after four days of hearings.

Three applicants for four major frequencies involved concluded their testimony yesterday. The commission's decision on allocation will be handed down within three weeks.

Contestants for the frequencies, which have been held by the Federal Government and will now be allocated for temporary use only, are the World Wide Broadcasting Corporation, a non-commercial educational organization; the National Broadcasting Company, and the General Electric Company.

The World Wide Broadcasting Foundation, through its Technical Radio Corporation, applied for the channels, at the specific request of the Pan American Union and with the endorsement of the State Department, and would use the facilities for a series of Inter-American educational broadcasts. World Wide now operates powerful short-wage station W1XAL at Boston, which for the last three years has broadcast non-commercially events of Pan American and international interest, and at present is carrying on a special Inter-American series in conjunction with the Pan American Union.

NBC and GE seek the facilities for Latin-American broadcasts which might later be commercially sponsored. Both are now regularly operating short-wave stations on other frequencies already assigned.

At the conclusion of the hearings today, Walter S. Lemmon, radio inventor of Boston who is founder and president of the World Wide Foundation, emphasized that the corporation's application is a patriotic effort to assist the Government in retaining these international facilities for the United States.

Mr. Lemmon said that the foundation is backed by a Rockefeller Educational endowment, and is affiliated with Harvard and other colleges in presenting international short-wave broadcasts along cultural lines to listening audiences in more than 20 different countries.

Christmas Starts Early in Oklahoma

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Nov. 3 (AP)—Three Oklahomans jumped the gun on Christmas yesterday.

They started out with $3000 and a speedy airplane to provide a merry holiday for the State's 2000 orphans.

The last legislature established the commission, gave it $2000 for the children's Christmas and named Erle P. Halliburton, wealthy oil man, chairman.

"That isn't enough," said Mr. Halliburton, and tossed in his personal check for $1000. He offered his airplane for a hop round the State this week end to learn the children's needs.

"I'm going to ask wealthy men over the State to kick in with contributions," Mr. Halliburton said, setting a goal of $12,000 to $15,000. "We'll give the kids a real Christmas."

"We'll be able to provide an individual Christmas box of toys and candy for each orphan, but we also want to spend some of the fund for permanent playground equipment."

Prof. Parrott to Head New York Farm Station

GENEVA, N. Y., Nov. 3 (AP)—Prof. Percival John Parrott has been appointed director of the New York State Agricultural Station here to succeed Dr. Ulysses Prentiss Hedrick, resigned. Professor Parrot, vice-director at the station since 1929, will assume his new duties on Jan. 15, 1938.

Born in Croydon, England, Professor Parrott moved to a farm in Kansas with his parents when a small boy. He attended the University of Kansas and began his professional career as assistant entomologist at the Kansas Agricultural College at Manhattan in 1898.

In 1902 he became entomologist at the Ohio Experiment Station in Wooster. In 1904 he came to Geneva to become chief of the division of entomology and has held that position since.

A member of many foreign horticultural associations, Dr. Hedrick, the retiring director, was born in Cedar Rapids, Iowa. He is a graduate of the Michigan Agricultural College.

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The Warden of the Castle

THE little bell outside the stone hut gave a hollow clank, as I pulled the cord attached to it, and a few seconds later the door was opened by an elderly man, tall and fine-looking with a square white beard.

"Are you the caretaker of the castle?" I asked.

He nodded. "I am," he said in a pleasant, educated voice; and added surprisingly, with a twinkle: "The seventy-third castellan in succession since Odo de Porth."

I bowed gravely. "And when," I inquired curiously, "was Odo here?"

"He was appointed by Edward Longshanks in 1275."

He glanced, after he had spoken, at the turnstile beside the hut, and at the litter of guide books and picture postcards of the castle that lay on the iron counter next to it, and he sighed.

I thought I understood. "It was a better job in those days, no doubt?" I ventured.

"Not at all," he replied abruptly; and for a moment I was afraid that I had hurt his feelings. Then he smiled. "I was wondering," he said, "whether I ought to persuade you to buy one of those," and he pointed to the books.

"Is there anything wrong with them?"

"Nothing—in a way. They've got enough facts and legends and picturesque details to satisfy any tourist. But it's my opinion"—he paused, and his eye wandered thoughtfully to the grim and threatening bulk of the old fortress—"it's my opinion that they give a wrong impression."

"Even if they're accurate?"

"Yes, I think they give people the wrong slant on the past. They study them, and get a fine bird's-eye view of battles, and sieges, and wild doings, and knight-errantry, and what not; and then they go up on the battlements, and think how romantic it all was. They shut their eyes to the 'charrybangs' at the gate, and picture an attack on the postern; and instead of the hooting of cars, they hear the watchman winding his horn. And when they go out they tell me they've been 'ever so thrilled.' Maybe, but—" he paused again, and pursed up his lips thoughtfully.

"But surely it *was* a bit like that?" I said.

He shook his head. "D'you know," he said very solemnly, "that there wasn't a single pane of glass in the place?"

"No—no, I suppose not," I murmured, somewhat taken aback.

"Not one," he went on; "and the winters up here are as wild and bitter as they make 'em. The wind must have come through those arrow-slits like a knife."

"They had fires."

"In the great hall, and the kitchen, and perhaps a brazier or so elsewhere—but they wouldn't do more than make the draught worse."

"Don't you think they boarded up the arrow-slits?"

He chuckled. "Not if there was a romantic passage of arms on. And if they did, what about the light? That must have been bad enough anyway. And think of their artificial light—rushlights, and miserable oil cruses that wouldn't give more than a glimmer to a corner of the hall. Or torches and cressets, with smoke and smell enough to choke you, sparks flying everywhere, and dried rushes on the floor ready to burn like tinder—not to mention their tapestry and stuff. No," he continued firmly, "they had no sort of a time. No books, no baths, no plumbing, and a house like a damp cellar."

"But, after all," I protested, "it wasn't the same—I mean, they were used to it."

He looked at me severely. "I know; and I daresay some of the folk who live in slums get used to it; but we're sorry for them all the same, and we don't go about calling their squalor romantic. And if they start squabbling because they don't know better, we don't call that romantic either."

The twinkle returned suddenly to his eye. "Sixpence, please," he demanded; "and excuse my delaying you."

I clicked through the turnstile, and passed along the causeway into the crumbling gatehouse. The seventy-third castellan was a picturesque fellow, I thought, though a little fanatical perhaps. He would have looked well in Odo's mail, riding at the head of a plump of spears into—and then I pulled myself together, feeling rather guilty; and poking my head into a dark, cave-like chamber, I listened anxiously to the mutter of the wind, and the faint drip of falling water.

ERIC FORBES-BOYD

O Prescient Days

O white wings beating where the water churns,
And sudden flame of sun, as swiftly dying,
O prescient days, with fitful winds defying
Shutters and doors, O luminous pale urn
Of autumn, brimmed with bittersweet and fern,
With blue-lashed gentians and wild asters prying
Apart the tangled weeds, and bronze leaves flying—
What is the muted word the heart must learn?

Only one sound can it translate among
The hints and murmurings, the hissing shiver
Of pine trees, and the shrill and furtive tongue
Of insects where the golden grasses quiver;
Only one sound so wildly, boldly flung—
The honk of wild geese rising from the river.

MYRTLE ADAMS

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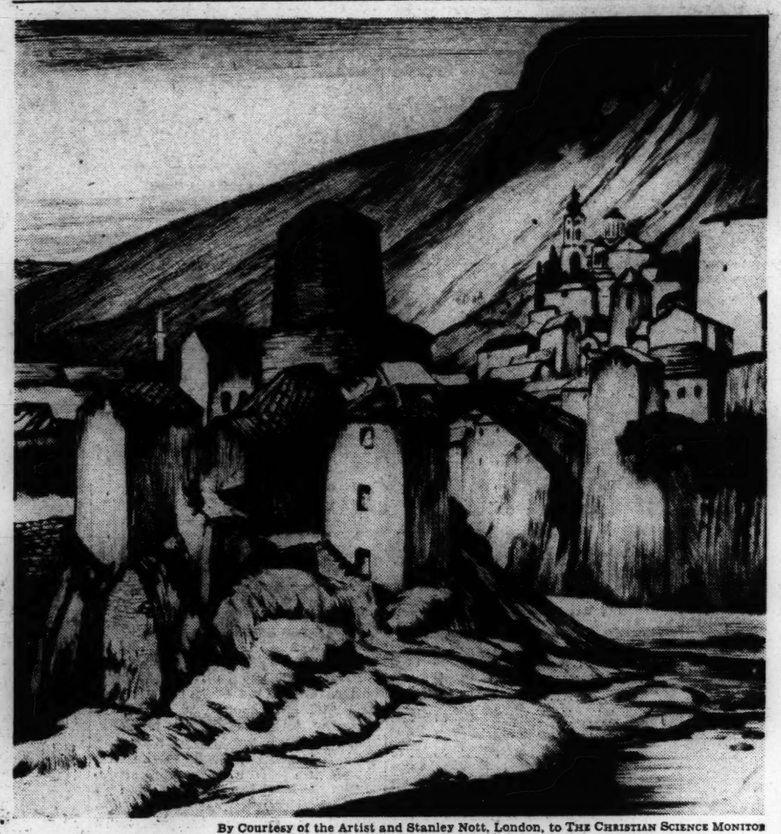
Winter Is Bitter-Sweet

O NATURE, there is magic in your changing season and new-found hues spread on your autumn palette: November blue on the mountains, gentian blue, and ashes of garnet. . . . And now, snow-white over all the village, and cold . . . cold!

But hearken to the tune—the crisp-and-crunkle tune of tread on snow. Hear the music—acrid music—of iron ringing and turning in rutted roads; the whining, chiming cry of wagon-wheels. . . . Winter is bitter-sweet.

F. R.



By Courtesy of the Artist and Stanley Nott, London, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSTAR IN HERZEGOVINA: *A Drypoint by Nora Lavrin*

Quality in the Elizabethan Age

THE Elizabethans were great readers and greater lovers of plays and pageantry, in all of which they demanded a richness and profusion of ideas as well as a fitting and beautiful raiment, in all of which the spirit of artistry speaks forth in greater or lesser degree. . . . But not only was the amount and variety of Elizabethan reading extraordinary, considering the small comparative population of England: let us think, too, of its quality—the poetry of Sidney, Spenser, and Donne, the drama of Marlowe, Shakespeare, and Jonson, the philosophy of Bacon, to name no other, the divinity of Hooker, and the cadenced organ music of the incomparable prose of the King James version of our English Bible. This last, be it ever remembered, our Pilgrim fathers *put not behind them*, but bore it ever with them; the deep ground-tone of its music, when some of them ruthlessly banished the arts from their lives and worship, remaining the preservative of the sense of beauty in their rugged souls.

Even when Shakespeare is left out of the count, Elizabethan poetry is the most expansive, the most spontaneous, the most artistically successful poetry that the English language has ever produced; and an age is always best judged in what it writes down deliberately for preservation in times to come. For if a nation's roads tell us how we go about in our day, how fast and how successfully we crawl from place to place upon the surface of the earth, how now our novel locomotion lifts us a little off that surface or plunges us a trifle beneath it, a nation's poetry, a nation's literature, even its mere balladry, tell the yearnings after the ideal, the flights of the imagination, the reachings out of the spirit into a region whither mechanism has not yet reached, nor, indeed, is ever to reach.

But the cunning of the word was not alone: this Elizabethan was the great age of English music, music as an art to be participated in, to be acquainted with and traversed in practise; not listened to in semi-ignorant appreciation and in wonder as to what it is all about, an art to which strange foreigners are addicted and for which Americans are generously willing to pay out good money, though one could hardly condescend to practise it. Some of the old Elizabethan music is delightful to listen to today, if you can continue to remain old-fashioned enough in spirit; and there is still joy in the part-song madrigals and motets, the airs and even the concerted compositions of Dr. Bull, Campion, Morley and many others. Indeed, the Elizabethans so esteemed music that they put it on a level of equality with poetry itself; as a pleasing and often-quoted sonnet, which you will find printed in the copy of your Shakespeare at home, proclaims. It runs:

If music and sweet poetry agree,
As they must needs, the sister and the brother,
Then must the love be great 'twixt thee and me,
Because thou lov'st the one and I the other.
Dowland to thee is dear, whose heavenly touch
Upon the lute doth ravish human sense;
Spenser to me, whose deep conceit is such
As, passing all conceit, needs no defense.
Thou lov'st to hear the sweet melodious sound
That Phoebus' lute, the queen of music, makes;

And I in deep delight am chiefly drown'd
Whenas himself to singing he betakes.
One god is god of both, as poets feign;
One knight loves both, and both in thee remain.

—FELIX E. SCHELLING in "Shakespeare Biography." (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press.)

Where Navajo Rugs Are Made

SCATTERED about on the desert, in piñon groves, in cañon nooks, against sunny mesa walls, here, there, and everywhere as if thrown out by some gigantic pepper-pot, on reservation land, on allotted land, on what is known as Presidential land, on railroad land, nowhere gathered into anything resembling a village, are the homes of the semi-nomad Navajo.

Taller than the pueblo people, more active, more alert, less philosophical and contemplative, austere when he does not know you, merry when he does, the Navajo is the largest tribe of Indians extant today—thirty-six thousand of them, according to conservative estimates, while other authorities claim forty-six thousand, and they are increasing.

The homes of the Navajos are so perfectly at one with their surroundings that they are all but invisible and are easily overlooked by an unobservant passer-by. The winter hogan is carefully built of logs, the cracks stopped on the outside with earth, a well-pounded floor of earth, a hole in the roof for the smoke to escape, sometimes now a real wooden door with hasp and lock, sometimes still a blanket curtain; no windows, but plenty of chinks through which dark eyes can peep. These hogans differ in size, some measuring fifteen feet across. They are dry and warm and well ventilated. Get permission to go into one and stay awhile, watching the family life go on about you. You will be surprised at the physical well-being possible in such simple surroundings.

Sheepskins are there for beds by night or seats by day. Articles of household use are tucked away between the logs or hang from nails. Pictures, too, brighten the log walls. If the man is a silversmith, his short bit of rail from the railroad, which serves him as anvil, his tiny oven and his bellows may be on one side of the room, but unless the weather is severe he likes to work in the open, and the same is true of his wife whose loom may be attached to the inner wall of the hogan, but more often is found tied between two trees outside where the shelter of boughs protects her from the sun. The children from six years old up, like Joseph of old, care for incredibly large flocks, aided by wise and very unprepossessing-looking dogs.

In many hogans there is a box with a curtain hanging in front of it for the family cat. . . .

In front a brush shelter often forms a sort of outside sitting-room.

The summer hogan is of brush closely piled against upright stakes. A lightly constructed house, shady and open to the breezes, but hardly comfortable when a sudden gust of rain beats upon it. Both summer and winter hogans always face the east.

It is from homes as primitive as these that the marvelous Navajo rug comes to us, glowing with color and with designs amazing in beauty and intricacy. Here, too, are made the necklaces, rings, and bracelets of silver that we come upon everywhere in the Southwest, for these silver ornaments are sought by all the other tribes and form the Navajo medium of trade.—From "Mesa Land," by ANNA WILMARTH ICKES. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

The Indispensable Mr. Pepys

THERE are various accounts of the Fire, but the best is by Pepys; and this reminds me that Wren's church of St. Olave, in Hart Street, close by, should be visited for its monument to Pepys and the bust of Prue, his wife. For Pepys, a true Londoner, has become a national possession. Not a big man in himself, even as Boswell was not, both Pepys and Boswell were raised to immortality by the faithfulness with which they wrote of their subjects—Pepys of the dailiness of his London, and Boswell of his Johnson.

Samuel Pepys, but for whose Diary we should know only half of what we know about the London of Charles the Second and James the Second and William and Mary, was born in 1632/3, the son of a London tailor. He was educated at St. Paul's School in London (then in the City but now at Hammersmith), and, on leaving Magdalene College, Cambridge, where his memory as a man and a music-lover is kept very green, he settled in London and, after one or two appointments, became a clerk to the Navy, which brought him a post close to the King and the Court. That was in 1660, and on January 1st of that year he began the Diary. Thenceforward he was bustling and observant and so informative that no historian of his times can do without him. He lived until 1703.—From "London Afresh," by E. V. LUCAS. (Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

Gaining Higher Heights

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE story is told by an aviator that once, during his course of training, he was compelled to effect a forced landing. His plane was wrecked and an investigation was held. Throughout the trying experience, there seemed to be much confusion and condemnation, but finally he was exonerated, and one of the superior officers said to him, "It is not the forced landings that count; it is how we rise and take off again." Afterward, as part of the discipline, he was compelled to repeat the full course. At first this was resented, but later he recognized that it was to his complete advantage, for in addition to the usual training, the extra months of practice and study gave him greater poise, knowledge, experience.

How many of us, in contact with fellow workers, with relatives and friends, and in daily endeavor to accomplish acceptable work in the world, often feel that we have failed, that we have fallen short of the high ideal which we have set for ourselves as a goal! Fear, doubt, discouragement, and injustice often seem to haunt our footsteps. Frustration and delay would baffle us. Perhaps we have just turned to Christian Science for healing from sin, disease, or grief. Comparing our own progress with that of another, we may listen to the argument of defeat. And yet wherever we find ourselves, anywhere, in any place, Love can restore health, order, peace, and righteousness. God is Love always. He has never forsaken us. Knowing our true or spiritual selfhood, as revealed in Christian Science, we can prove that we are never deserted, fallen, disloyal, or afraid, but at all times trustworthy, strong, triumphant over evil suggestions, consciously expectant of good.

Because Truth is true always, students of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, are enabled, in their practice of this religion, to claim the promises of the Bible as usable today. The understanding of spiritual law discloses the nothingness of so-called material law and its claims. Failure and disaster come from ignorance of God's law; while health, prosperity, and progress are manifested as one gains the knowledge of the universal, impartial law of good. God knows only good for His children.

Mrs. Eddy encourages all with the assurance that God "has called His own," saying (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 10): "Their God will not let them be lost; and if they fall they shall rise again, stronger than before the stumble. The good cannot lose their God, their help in times of trouble." How comforting and healing are such assurances! To know God as ever-present redeems our daily living.

A little girl used to walk and play so heedlessly that she was constantly falling and hurting herself, with tears and fretfulness as the inevitable result. She was taught this verse from the Psalms (116:8): "For thou hast delivered my soul from death, mine eyes from tears, and my feet from falling." Her child-thought accepted this so simply and practically that she was healed, and thereafter her days were filled with unfettered activity.

No outlook can be so dreary, no situation so sad, but Truth can rescue us and lift us to higher heights. Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 393): "Rise in the strength of Spirit to resist all that is unlike good. God has made man capable of this, and nothing can vitiate the ability and power divinely bestowed on man."

Serving God should be an inviting task attended by willing industry, happiness, and usefulness. It requires constant alertness and prayerful watching of our thinking, but this should be neither irksome nor distasteful. Doing good, loving God and man, is not a thankless, cheerless experience. On the contrary, and sometimes to our astonishment, we find a capacity for joy, talent, freedom, and self-respect that never was known while we were following the selfish, fearful, material round of thinking. Serving God includes finding and serving a truer, higher sense of selfhood; of seeing man as the son of God. As one serves God he sees disease, discord, hate, and all temptation to sin, as falsehoods—lies which argue for themselves alone. These subtle claims are fabrications of mortal mind, without power or reality. They never touch God's son—the real man.

Mrs. Eddy writes (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 126): "Who hath not learned that when alone he has his own thoughts to guard, and when struggling with mankind his temper, and in society his tongue? We also have gained higher heights; have learned that trials lift us to that dignity of Soul which sustains us, and finally conquers them; and that the ordeal refines while it chastens."

From the human standpoint alone does the struggle to be Christlike seem to meet with ridicule, frustration, or defeat. Yet all such experiences teach us to guard our thoughts, our tempers, our tongues. They teach us to live with people amiably; and through these lessons we may grow in grace. Every seeming fall is of value, if, because of it, we seek and find God, and thereby our true selfhood, and learn to express more love to our neighbor. It is satisfyingly sweet to "rise again, stronger than before the stumble," and to attain in some measure to that "dignity of Soul which sustains us, and finally conquers."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Polish]

Flight

THERE is no plaint in the long cry
Of birds that hasten toward the South,
Whose arrowy wings are shaped to fly
Inevitably to the mouth
Of some wide river. Even these
May win the distant Caribbees.

All day we heard that whirring beat,
All day the sky was dark with wings;
Surely, the heart may be as fleet
Upon its own adventurings,
And, by the shores of fabulous seas,
Regain the bright Hesperides.

MARGUERITE JANVRIN ADAMS

Zdobywanie wyższych szczytów

Tłómaczenie artykułu w sprawie Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, który znajduje się na tej stronie w języku angielskim

JEDEN lotnik opowiadał, że podczas ćwiczeń musiał przymusowo lądować. Samolot jego uległ rozbiciu. Zarządzono śledztwo; w toku przykrego dochodzenia zdawało się wiele było gmatwaniny i potępienia. Wreszcie lotnika uniewinniono, a jeden ze zwierzchników powiedział mu: „Rzecz nie w przymusowych lądowaniach, lecz w tym, jak lotnik potem podnosi się i jak znów startuje." Jednakże dla dyscypliny zmuszono go przejść cały kurs ponownie. Początkowo był niezadowolony, później zaś musiał przyznać, że było to dla niego korzystne, ponieważ dodatkowe miesiące praktyki i studiów dodały mu równowagi, znajomości rzeczy i doświadczenia.

Iluż to z nas w codziennym dążeniu do sumiennego wykonywania pracy nieraz czuje w stosunkach swych z współpracownikami, krewnymi i przyjaciółmi, że nam się nie powiodło i że nie sprostaliśmy wysokiemu ideałowi, wytkniętemu przez nas celowi. Strach, zwątpienie, zniechęcenie i niesprawiedliwość zdawałoby się prześladują nasze kroki, a zawód i zwłoka udaremniają wysiłki. Być może dopiero od niedawna zwróciliśmy się do Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej po uzdrowienie z grzechu, choroby lub smutku i, porównywając swój własny postęp z postępem innych, może zbyt pochopnie przysłuchujemy się argumentom porażki. A jednak gdziekolwiekbyśmy byli, to wszędzie Miłość może przywrócić nam zdrowie, porządek, pokój i prawość. Bóg zawsze jest Miłością i nigdy nie opuszcza nas. Skoro tylko znamy swoją prawdziwą, czyli duchową jaźń, objawioną przez Wiedzą Chrześcijańską, wtedy będziemy mocni dowieść, że nigdy nie możemy być opuszczeni, ani upadli, nielojalni ani też pełni lęku, natomiast zawsze godni jesteśmy zaufania, jesteśmy silni i triumfujemy nad każdą złą sugestią stale świadomie spodziewając się dobra.

Prawda jest zawsze prawdziwa, przeto ci, którzy studiują podręcznik Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Wiedza a zdrowie z kluczem do Pisma Św.) pióra Mary Baker Eddy i wykonywają praktyki tej religii, mogą zawierzyć obietnicom Biblii, że i dziś mogą je wykorzystać. Zrozumienie prawa duchowego wykrywa nicość rzekomego prawa materialnego i jego uroszczeń. Niepomyślność i porażka—to skutki nieznajomości prawa Bożego; zdrowie zaś, pomyślność i postęp ujawniają się wtedy, gdy zdobywamy poznanie bezstronnego powszechnego prawa dobra. Bóg dla Swoich dzieci ma tylko dobro.

Zapewnieniem, że „Bóg wezwał Swoich", Mrs. Eddy każdemu dodaje otuchy mówiąc: „Bóg ich nie da im zginąć; gdy upadną podniosą się znowu silniejsi niż przed potknięciem się. Dobrzy nie mogą utracić swego Boga, swej pomocy w ciężkich czasach" (Miscellaneous Writings, str. 10). Zapewnienia te pokrzepiają i uzdrawiają. Świadomość ciągłej obecności Boga wyzwala nasze życie powszednie.

Jedna dziewczynka skutkiem swej nieuwagi bawiąc się i nawet chodząc często padała i kaleczyła się, co powodowało łzy i rozdrażnienie. Chcąc ustrzec ją od tego nauczono ją takiego wyjątku z Psalmu: „Bo (Pan) wyrwał duszę moją od śmierci, oczy moje od płaczu, nogę moją od upadku" (Psalm 116:8). Jej dziecięcy umysł z prostotą przyjął i zastosował do siebie powyższe słowa; dziecko zostało uzdrowione, i dni jego odtąd pełne były niczym nieskrępowanej czynności.

Nie ma widoku tak okropnego, ani sytuacji tak smutnej, z których Prawda nie mogłaby wybawić nas i podnieść na wyższe szczyty. Mrs. Eddy pisze: „Podnieś się w mocy Ducha, aby oprzeć się wszystkiemu, co niepodobne do dobra. Bóg uzdolnił człowieka do tego i nic nie może skazić tej zdolności i mocy, którymi bosko człowieka obdarzył" (Science and Health, str. 393).

Służenie Bogu winno być zadaniem pociągającym, któremu towarzyszy chętna pracowitość, szczęśliwość i pożyteczność. Służyć Bogu to znaczy stale mieć się na baczności, pobożnie czuwać nad swoim myśleniem i nie powinno to wydawać się ani nudnym, ani przykrym. Dobre uczynki, miłość Boga i człowieka nie czynią niewdzięcznym i nieradosnym naszego doświadczenia życiowego. Nieraz ku swemu zdumieniu znajdujemy w sobie zdolność do radości, talentu, wolności i poczucia swej godności, czego nie doznawaliśmy, gdy się oddawaliśmy samolubnemu, materialnemu myśleniu pełnemu lęku. Służyć Bogu to znaczy znaleźć prawdziwsze wyższe pojęcie samego siebie i służyć Mu oraz widzieć człowieka jako syna Bożego. Choroba, rozdźwięk, nienawiść oraz wszelka pokusa do grzechu dla tego, kto służy Bogu, jest fałszem, kłamstwem, które stara się przekonać tylko siebie. Przebiegłe te uroszczenia są wytworem śmiertelnego umysłu, który nie ma mocy i nie jest rzeczywisty. Uroszczenia te nie mogą nawiedzać syna Bożego, czyli rzeczywistego człowieka.

Mrs. Eddy pisze: „Kto z nas nie zrozumiał tego, że człowiek będąc sam na sam musi dawać baczenie na swoje myśli, walcząc zaś z ludzkością winien być na straży swego usposobienia, a w towarzystwie pilnować swego języka? Pojęliśmy również, że dosięgliśmy wyższych szczytów, albowiem doświadczenia podnoszą nas do takiej godności Duszy, która podtrzymuje nas i w końcu pokonywa je. Zrozumieliśmy to, że z ciężkich prób wychodzimy oczyszczeni" (Miscellaneous Writings, str. 126).

Walka, którą staczamy w duchu Chrystusowym, z ludzkiego tylko punktu widzenia naraża nas pozornie na śmieszność, na udaremnienie wysiłków i na porażkę. A jednak podobne próby nauczają nas stania na straży swych myśli, usposobienia i języka; w stosunkach z ludźmi uczą nas uprzejmości, a dzięki tym lekcjom wzrastamy w łasce. Każdy pozorny upadek ma dla nas swoją wartość, gdyż jest pobudką do szukania Boga i znajdowania Go, tudzież do znajdowania naszej prawdziwej jaźni, przez co nauczamy się lepiej wyrażać miłość bliźniego. Ileż to słodyczy w zadowoleniu, że znowu się podnosimy „silniejsi niż przed potknięciem się," że w pewnej mierze dostąpiliśmy tej „godności Duszy," która podtrzymuje i pokonywa!

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Big Ten and Southwest Conference Football Reviewed—British Sports Comment

The Sports Horizon

By George E. Timpson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 3—The choice of Asa S. Bushnell, for many years graduate manager of athletics at Princeton, is a well-deserved tribute to the sustained interest he has shown in all forms of intercollegiate athletics. The new set-up, which will bring all the eastern colleges into such close relationships that practically a new league may be regarded as in process of formation, will give added strength to all the organizations participating therein. And this goes for both the so-called Ivy League, and the organizations which have been just outside it for the past few seasons.

The most far-reaching step is the consolidation of the many small sports leagues—those of so-called minor sports,—such as basketball, ice hockey, swimming, and baseball. It will result in ironing out the details of schedules, officials, and the other details which have been scattered all around the circuit, with ensuing confusion. Most of the colleges which have taken this step are already in the various organizations, and the few that have not yet joined with them will find it much easier to participate, as the details are worked out by the new executive.

Naturally, the chief function of the new executive will be the work of succeeding Walter Okeson as the appointing officer of the Eastern Intercollegiate Association of Football Officials; but with the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America as a component part of the consolidated body, as well as the other sports organizations, he will be kept busy the year round, as his duties include basketball, ice hockey, swimming, the quadrangular track meet and golf, in addition to the I.C.4-A events—cross-country and outdoor and indoor meets. With most of these he is already familiar, as Princeton has been, under his guidance, an active force in the promotion of all these sports.

Takes Office Later

Though his induction into his new office, according to James A. Lynah, head of Cornell Athletics who has been the moving force in the consolidated set-up, will not take place prior to the end of the football season and the various meetings of the coaches and officials during the Christmas season, he will undoubtedly be busy before that time in making all arrangements for the coming season in all sports.

His office will probably be in close touch, if not actually a part of the I.C.4-A layout, while all the other organizations will doubtless consult him before making their plans for the various seasons. Thus the two basketball organizations, Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League, and the Eastern Collegiate Basketball Conference; the Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming Association, and the ice hockey groups—the Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League, and the local part of the International Ice Hockey Association, which was known as the Quadrangular League before its consolidation with the Canadian colleges last year, will work through him in conducting their series this winter, and plan their schedules accordingly. Then the Heptagonal Games Association, and the Eastern Intercollegiate Base Ball League will follow as the spring sets in.

Ivy Group Started It

While the impelling force for the consolidation has largely come from the Ivy group, it is in no sense an outgrowth or consolidation with them of the other colleges which are expected to participate, and have already, by their governing bodies indicated their enthusiasm. The Eastern Intercollegiate Football Association, and the Collegiate Basketball Conference, in particular, are practically outside the Ivy group, yet they are an important integral part of the plan.

Practically every college staging football games in the East depends for its officials on the appointments made by Okeson, whose successor Bushnell will be. Among the colleges listed in the basketball conference are Pittsburgh, West Virginia, Carnegie Tech, Penn State, Temple, and Georgetown, as well as the New York, Maryland and Boston groups.

Besides Lynah and Bushnell, the new board which will carry on the plan has as members William J. Bingham of Harvard, George F. Little, Rutgers; Commander A. C. McFall, U. S. N. of the United States Naval Academy, and Alexander G. Severance, of Villanova, so it cannot be said that the ivy colleges either dominate or control the new plan.

So far as Asa S. Bushnell personally is concerned, those who have worked with him as officials or commentators of sports will say without hesitation that he can be depended upon without qualification, as an efficient and yet pleasant organizer and conductor of sports, as is proved by the great success of the Princeton invitation track meet of which he was the organizer and has conducted so well.

Ralph Greenleaf Keeps First Place

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3 (AP)—Undefeated E. Ralph Greenleaf, of New York, retained first place in the world's pocket billiard championship tourney last night by beating Charles Seaback, of Boston, 125 to 37, in 22 innings.

Greenleaf, the defending champion, ended the match with an unfinished run of 37 after making eight scratches and playing five consecutive safeties from the 10th to 14th innings.

Andrew Ponzi, of Philadelphia won his third of five matches by defeating George Kelly, also of Philadelphia, 125 to 60, in seven innings.

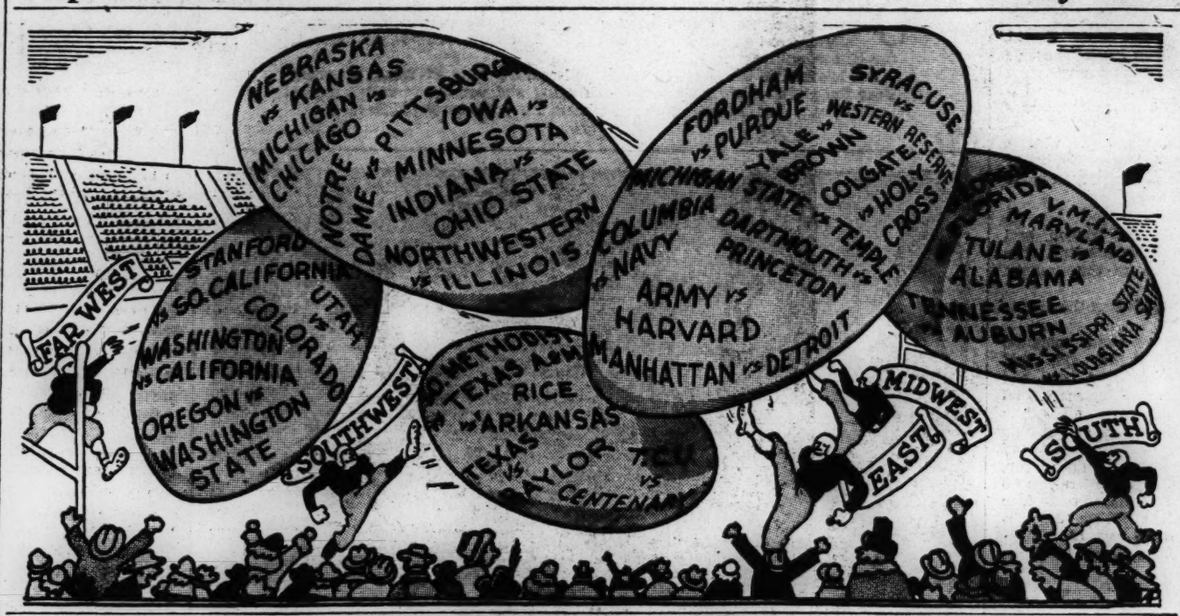
Greenleaf's victory kept him ahead of Marcel Camp of Detroit who moved up in the standing with a 125-87 19-inning verdict over Joe Diehl of Rockford, Ill.

Jimmy Caras, Wilmington, Del., defeated Onofrio Lauri, Brooklyn, 125 to 49, in 19 innings. Caras won by clicking for a high run of 87 in the ninth inning to break a 10-10 tie.

Southwest Conference

Arkansas		So. Methodist	
25-Central S. T.	0	14-N. Texas T...	2
7-Tex. Christ'n	7	6-Centenary ...	7
14-Baylor	20	14-Washington ..	0
21-Texas	10	0-Vanderbilt ..	6
13-So. Methodist	0	0-Arkansas	13
26-Texas A. & M.	13	13-Texas	2
106	50	47	31
Baylor		**Texas A. & M.**	
39-Southwestern	2	14-Manhattan ..	7
33-Okla. City ..	0	14-Miss. State..	0
20-Arkansas ...	14	7-Tex. Christ'n	7
20-Centenary ..	0	0-Baylor	13
13-Texas A. & M.	0	13-Arkansas	26
6-Tex. Christ'n	0		
131	16	48	53
Texas		**Texas Christian**	
25-Texas Tech..	12	0-Ohio State ..	14
0-La. State ...	9	7-Arkansas	7
7-Oklahoma ..	7	20-Tulsa	13
10-Arkansas ...	21	7-Tex. A. & M.	7
7-Rice	14	6-Fordham	7
2-So. Methodist	13	0-Baylor	6
51	76	40	54
Rice			
0-Oklahoma ...	6		
0-Louisiana St.	13		
0-Tulsa	0		
14-Texas	7		
13-Auburn	7		
27	33		

Up and at 'Em . . . —By Mun



Baylor Enters Last Half Of Football Race

Southwest Conference Football Standing

	W	T	L	Points For	Points Agst	P.C.
Baylor	3	0	0	39	14	1.000
Rice	1	0	0	14	7	1.000
Arkansas	3	1	1	81	50	.700
So. Methodist	1	0	1	13	15	.500
Texas Christian	1	0	1	14	20	.333
Texas A. & M.	0	1	2	20	46	.167
Texas	0	0	3	19	48	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas, Nov. 3—With their three most dangerous opponents left in the wake of a championship drive, the Baylor University Golden Bears reached the turn this week in the chase for the Southwest Conference football pennant, and are preparing for the last half of their march which they hope will lead to Baylor's first gridiron crown in more than a decade.

The Bruins humbled Texas Christian University 6 to 0 last week to remain at the top of the Conference standing with a perfect record. It was the sixth consecutive victory for the Baylor machine and left it one of the few undefeated and untied teams in the nation.

The defeat eliminated the Horned Frogs from the championship running and left only Arkansas, Rice and Southern Methodist University with outside chances of capturing the championship.

Two other Southwest elevens were definitely put out of the race last week, Arkansas overwhelmed Texas A. & M., 26 to 13, leaving the Aggies with a record of one tie and two defeats. Southern Methodist handed Texas its third consecutive defeat, 13 to 2. In a non-Conference game, Rice downed Alabama Polytechnic Institute, 13 to 7.

Patterson Stars Again

Billy Patterson '39, the star in all of Baylor's victories, again proved his worth last week against Texas Christian. Two of his accurate passes, for 20 and 30 yards, put the Bears in a scoring position in the first five minutes of play and enabled them to push over the only marker of the game. Thereafter, he gave a spectacular kicking performance to drive T. C. U. back into its own territory. On numerous occasions the Horned Frogs, led by Davy O'Brien '39, pierced deep into Baylor territory only to be held by the "good old Baylor line," and then watched Patterson kick the Bruins out of danger.

Baylor has four games remaining on its schedule, three Conference contests and a tilt with Loyola University of Los Angeles. This week end, the Bears meet the Texas Longhorns, a team that has won only one victory in six starts. Coach Morley Jennings of Baylor is well aware of the fact that while his charges have hurdled the three major obstacles and will face within the next few weeks three of the "weaker" teams in the loop, there must be no "let-up."

Rice Owls Improve

The Rice Owls, the team which failed to score a point in its first three games, are definitely back on the winning side of the chart after overpowering a strong Alabama Polytechnic Institute eleven for their second straight victory. The victory placed the Owls in the position of being the strongest of the three Conference teams which yet have to face the Bears. The Bears and the Owls will tangle the latter part of the month in the final contest for both elevens.

This week the Owls meet Arkansas on the Houston gridiron in a game that will close the season for the Razorbacks. Fresh from their one-sided victory over Texas A. & M., the Porkers will be the heavy favorites to win.

After finishing the Conference play, the Hogs will start a series of three games with out-of-state teams while waiting to see if other Conference teams will shake up the standing to place them at the top.

Southern Methodist came back strong last week to defeat Texas and put itself back in the Conference running. By virtue of the triumph, the Mustangs took undisputed possession of fourth place in the standing with one victory against one defeat.

This week the Ponies will run against Texas A. & M. College, the pre-season favorite that has faded miserably in its first three Conference games.

Texas Christian will play Centenary College in a non-Conference setto. The Gentlemen from Louisiana have broken even with Southwest Conference teams thus far, defeating Southern Methodist, 7 to 6, and losing to Baylor, 20 to 0.

College Football Results

Westchester T. 14, St. Joseph's 6.

Indiana Meets Ohio State In Crucial Gridiron Game

Big Ten Football Standing

College	W	L	T	Points For	Points Agst	P.C.
Ohio State	3	0	0	59	0	1.000
Minnesota	3	0	0	45	6	1.000
Northwestern	3	1	0	35	20	.750
Wisconsin	2	1	0	46	20	.667
Michigan	2	2	0	20	58	.500
Indiana	1	1	0	13	12	.500
Purdue	1	2	0	20	27	.250
Illinois	0	2	0	12	20	.000
Chicago	0	2	0	0	66	.000
Iowa	0	3	0	12	33	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 3—Will Indiana stop Ohio State? This is the outstanding question Saturday in the Big Ten football title campaign. There are other questions of similar importance. Can Iowa rise high enough to beat Minnesota, and will Illinois surprise Northwestern with a defeat? Limited to one quick answer, the experts must reply, "No!" in each case; but if given the chance, they will do plenty of hemming and hawing. Each game impinges on the title, and each underdog has something more than a bark in his threat.

What Chicago does at Michigan will be interesting from a traditional angle, and what Purdue does at Fordham in New York carries intersectional attention. This accounts for nine of the Big Ten, and a search of the schedule shows Wisconsin idle. The Badgers are resting up for Purdue.

Of the title aspirants, Ohio State displays the best record and the easiest prospect for the rest of the season. The Buckeyes were beaten once, outside the conference, by Southern California, 13 to 12; otherwise nobody has scored a point on them. In three conference games they ran up 59 points, of which 39 were made against Chicago last Saturday. On the Midway they displayed power, speed, weight and skill in every department.

Secondaries Halt Attack

Indiana will have to do things better than Chicago did to make a showing against Coach Francis A. Schmidt's menagerie. He trotted out a new touchdown performer—a third-string halfback—Frank Zadwarney, who crossed the Maroon goal-line twice. The veteran halfback, Nick Wasylik, duplicated this stunt, while Halfback Mike Kabealo and Robert Miller, substitute quarterback, also scored. Quarterback James McDonald, Kabealo and Miller counted afterpoints, one by a forward pass. Ohio State's great forwards broke the Maroon line wide open, and it was only the secondary which kept the Buckeyes from scoring until late in the second quarter.

This line is something for Indiana to study. The regulars, led by Ralph Wolf, center, flanked by Warren Chrissinger and Sol Maggied, guards; Alex Schoenbaum and George Novotny, tackles, and Fred Crow and Charles Ream, ends, leave little for the backs to do around the scrimmage line, on either offense or defense.

The Hoosiers can take it, as they proved when 7 to 0 was the best Ohio could do against them last year, and the best Nebraska cared to try for last week. After the first play from scrimmage, when a shovel pass got the Nebraska halfback, Jack Dodd, away for a 65-yard touchdown run, the Hoosiers carried the battle all the way. Twice they marched down the field, only to be held for downs on the goal line. Twice their passes over the goal failed by whisker flickers. Indiana gained 106 yards by rushing against Nebraska's 25—not counting the touchdown dash—and gained 128 yards by completing 12 of 26 passes while Nebraska tried two and completed one. The Hoosiers made 14 first downs to two for the Cornhuskers. All this ability needed only a little good fortune—or defensive laxity—to be converted into scores.

Minnesota Falls Back

Minnesota returns to the title race after having been slowed into a 7-to-6 defeat by a supposedly inferior Notre Dame eleven. Minnesota Coach Bernie Bierman, with talent the equal if not superior of Coach Schmidt's at Ohio State, has seen his machine through a queer season to date. Minnesota has some great backs, but when their interference is broken up as it was by Notre Dame, they are ordinary backs; even Iowa might do the same this week. Capt. Ray King, end, scored Minnesota's touchdown in the second quarter. Harold Van Every, sophomore halfback, set it up when he kicked out of bounds on Notre Dame's one-yard line. After the punt-out, the Gophers got started from the Irish 27-yard line. With 17 yards to go on fourth down, a double lateral and a forward did the trick. It was Wilbur Moore, halfback, back to Martin Christianson, fullback, back to Van Every, and thus to King, running alone near the left sideline.

The plunging of Larry Buhler, halfback, contributed much to Minnesota's margin of yards gained—225 to Notre Dame's 170. Robert Weld, left guard, at times seemed to be the only Gopher able to break through and get to Notre Dame's ball carriers. One of the few times he didn't get through was just, too bad, for Andy Puplis, quarterback, sneaked three yards and over the goal for what proved to be the foundation of a winning score. Puplis kicked the afterpoint, and Edward Simonich, fullback, did something equally important in blocking Minnesota's attempt for an afterpoint.

To Iowa Notre Dame has said it can be done, and the Hawkeyes need encouragement this week. They were defeated last Saturday by Purdue, which used a carbon copy of last year's score against the Hawkeyes—13 to 0. The Hawkeyes did very well to hold the Boilermakers to such a count. Except for two unfortunate mistakes, which led to Purdue touchdowns, the leading Iowa backs, Nile Kinnick at half and Frank Balazs at full, matched the Purdue stars on ground gaining. The former's fumble on his 37-yard line, after returning a punt 15 yards, and the latter's interference on a pass on his own 10-yard line led directly to the Purdue scores. They'll have a chance to redeem themselves against Minnesota. The Hawkeyes at least should stop the Gophers short of a 52-to-0 triumph such as they scored last year.

Northwestern vs. Illinois

Northwestern looks for a victory over Illinois, but may not get it, the way things are going up and down. On their way to the championship last year the Wildcats were forced to be satisfied with 13-to-2 over the Illini. They did little better against Wisconsin—14 to 6—last week. Northwestern is pointed emotionally toward Minnesota a week hence and Notre Dame to wind up the season; it will have a hard time concentrating on those Illini. The latter are a dangerous crew to be absent-minded about, though defeated by Michigan last week, 7 to 6. The Illini held Notre Dame scoreless—something Minnesota couldn't do—so what?

So those Wildcats who made touchdowns against Wisconsin—Don Heap, halfback, and Jay Laskay, new fullback—must keep going. Also Bernard Jefferson, halfback, who gained much yardage though cut down repeatedly on his favorite end sweeps. Robert Swisher, who alternated with Heap, also will be needed. Heap dashed 44 yards through right tackle to the Badger 8-yard line, and two plays later charged through the same spot for the first major mark. Laskey, who helped on this effort with brilliant plunging, took a leading part on the next scoring march, in the third period, and dashed around end for the last yard.

Northwestern's new quarterback, Nick Conteas, substituting for the star Fred Vanzo, kicked two afterpoints. Wisconsin made a 47-yard march for its touchdown featured by the rushing and pass throwing and receiving of William Schmitz. Standing in a corner of the end zone, he caught one from Quarterback Hartman, a substitute.

Outgains But Loses

Illinois gave another example of the loser outgaining the winner, when it lost to Michigan, 7 to 6, in a traditional game which was to have served up a victory to celebrate the 25th anniversary of Coach R. C. Zuppke. The Illini made 10 first downs to 4 for the Wolverines, and recovered four of Michigan's six fumbles. They made a 69-yard touchdown march in the third quarter. With two yards to go, and Michigan battling every inch, Kenneth Zimmerman, halfback, fumbled, and Willard Cramer, tackle, fell on the ball behind the goal. Ralph Bennett's running and Frank Bell's pass-catching contributed to this advance. Bennett is a fullback, Bell an end. The Wildcats are watching for them.

This was Michigan's second victory, showing that Coach Harry Kipke's regime is rebuilding. There is every prospect of another block being placed on the structure by Chicago. Michigan's forwards did a better job than their backs at Illinois, clearing the way on a 66-yard march which ended with Fred Trosko, halfback, fading back to throw a pass to John Nicholson, end, at the 8-yard line to score. A big part of the advance was due to Trosko's pass to the other end, Dan Smick. Trosko kicked the winning afterpoint. The Wolverines will find the Maroons with a light line, a backfield fairly good on defense until things get going too bad, and runners who are soft when tackled. The Maroon blockers pile up instead of taking out the opposition, and the backs too often bump into the piles instead of skirting them. Several times the Maroons got started against Ohio only to be stopped, apparently through misfortune.

Touchdown Is Lost

They completed one long forward pass, voided by an offside, and another on which the receiver ran to a touchdown, but was ruled out of bounds just after catching the pass. Solly Sherman, halfback, tossed the first one to Fitzgerald, end; and Robert Wasem, end, got the other one. If the line can be strengthened, the Maroons have hope of keeping the Wolverines from completely reversing the score of their last meeting in 1934, which was 27 to 0 for the Maroons, in the days of Jay Berwanger.

Purdue with good reason hopes for a victory over Fordham, to square up for last year's 15-to-0 defeat. Last week Fordham beat North Carolina, 14 to 0. Purdue goes East with everything a good football team needs, a powerful and aggressive line, hard runners in Lou Brock, halfback, and Leon DeWitte, fullback, and a triple threat star in Cecil Isbell, halfback. Isbell made the first touchdown, after DeWitte recovered an Iowa fumble on the 37-yard line last week. A lateral pass, Cody Isbell to Brock, earned the other touchdown from the 10-yard line, after Jim Zacharay, end, was awarded a pass for interference.

Big Ten Conference

Illinois		Minnesota	
20-Ohio	6	69-N. D. State..	7
0-De Paul	0	9-Nebraska ...	14
0-Notre Dame.	0	6-Indiana	0
6-Indiana	13	39-Michigan	6
6-Michigan ...	7	6-Notre Dame.	7
33	26	129	34
Northwestern		**Indiana**	
33-Iowa State...	0	12-Centre	0
7-Michigan	0	0-Minnesota ...	6
14-Purdue	7	13-Illinois	6
0-Ohio State ..	7	27-Cincinnati ..	0
14-Wisconsin ...	6	0-Nebraska	7
68	20	52	19
Michigan		**Chicago**	
14-Mich. State	19	0-Vanderbilt ...	18
0-Northwestern	7	0-Wisconsin ...	27
6-Minnesota ..	39	7-Princeton ...	16
7-Iowa	6	0-Ohio State ..	39
7-Illinois	6	7	100
34	17	**Wisconsin**	
Purdue		32-S. D. State..	0
33-Butler	7	12-Marquette ...	0
0-Ohio State ..	13	27-Chicago	0
7-Carnegie Tech	0	13-Iowa	6
7-Northwestern	14	0-Pittsburgh ...	21
13-Iowa	0	6-Northwestern	14
60	34	90	41
Iowa		**Ohio State**	
0-Washington .	14	14-Tex. Christ'n	0
14-Bradley	7	13-Purdue	0
6-Wisconsin ...	13	12-So. California	13
6-Michigan	7	7-Northwestern	0
0-Purdue	13	39-Chicago	0
26	54	85	13

Goodman Retains His Mexican Golf Title

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 3 (AP)—Johnny Goodman, the former caddy from Omaha, Neb., who outlasted a field of the best amateur golfers in the United States and a handful of Canadian stars when he won the United States amateur golf championship, has extended his rule over Mexico for the second straight year.

Goodman, who breezed off with the title a year ago, retained it yesterday by walloping 22-year-old Don Schumacher of Dallas, Tex., 6 and 5 in a 36-hole match over the stiff Mexico City Country Club course. Dallas gained an even break in the day's results, however, when Mrs. Dan Chandler won the Mexican women's title for the third time by routing Mrs. Mary Carruthers of Mexico City, 10 and 9.

Cunningham Wins 880

CEDARHURST, N. Y., Nov. 3 (AP)—Glenn Cunningham and Archie San Romani, the former Kansans who now run under the banner of the New York Curb Exchange A. A. won the feature races at an invitation track and field meet yesterday. Cunningham, holder of the accepted world record for the mile run, beat two clubmates, Bill Ray and Joe Scott, in the half-mile event. San Romani won the mile from Phil Silverman of the Millrose A. A. and Bob Cooper. Due to chilly weather and a strong wind, the times were ordinary. Cunningham was clocked in 1m. 58s. for the 880 and San Romani in 4m. 19.2s. for the mile.

Canadian-Lacrosse Final

TORONTO, Nov. 3 (CP)—Orillia Baby Terriers won the Canadian junior lacrosse championship here last night when they defeated Vancouver Bluebirds 12-9 in the final game of a five-game series. The Terriers won the first two games but Vancouver tied up the series by winning the third and fourth contests. The first four games were played in Orillia, the fifth being played in neutral territory.

Five Years Ago

By the Associated Press

Lou Bush, Massachusetts State halfback, led nation's football scorers with 96 points.

And Talking of . . . "Wrestling"

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

'All In' Wrestling—and Wrestling

LONDON—"A simulacrum of an impermissible thing." "An Ultra Stupendous All-Star Sensational Challenge Match."

Those are two ways of saying the same thing. And both are guaranteed real quotations. The first uttered by one of the world's greatest authorities on the ancient sport of wrestling, my old friend, Percy Longhurst; the second printed on a poster displayed on a billboard here to attract the multitude to a performance in London of the latest variant on that ancient sport, "all in" wrestling.

Percy's point—and he makes it most emphatically—is that the "all in" stuff is not what it pretends to be. If it were, says he, a genuine contest would call, at once, for police interference.

Now, Longhurst is, and has been for a great stretch of years, the honorary secretary of the English National Amateur Wrestling Association. And nothing irks him more than to have the activities of that body and its adherents confused with those of the professional gladiatorial game.

No "All In" Wrestling

"No," said Percy, voicing the view of British amateur matmen when we were talking about this subject the other day, "'all in' wrestling is not 'all in.' Neither is it wrestling. There exists only one genuine form of wrestling which can really be described as 'all in' and that is jujitsu (or, rather, judo), the Japanese art of self-defence.

I mean judo with the brakes off. In this form of antagonistics nothing is prohibited. It is, first, last and all the time a system of self-defence, the most comprehensive and intricate ever devised. The question of "fouls" does not arise, and judo is therefore unsuitable as a competition, in the ordinary sense of that word, until, so to speak, the brakes have been put on."

"Then," Percy remarked, "you are left with the form of wrestling that we all know about—competitive judo—judo with certain of the more drastic moves ruled out and others not brought into effective play. The game is to put your opponent in such a situation that, if the brakes were not on, something rather dreadful would happen to him. He acknowledges that you have done so and admits defeat (the quicker the better) by tapping on the mat or giving tongue."

Professional Methods

Now what "all in" wrestling does resemble superficially is the pankration, a form of boxing-cum-wrestling, featured on the Olympic Games program in the days of Ancient Greece. That, however, really was on an "all in" basis, and the loser of a bout was never billed to appear at the same hall the next week. It was not a pastime that viewed professionally, could be said to yield a living, as its modern counterpart does. Quite the opposite in fact.

All sorts of grandiloquent descriptions have been applied by "all in" promoters to the sport which they sponsor. But, considered as wrestling, it just boils down to the catch-can (or free-style) method, plus three things:

1. Those tricks which, in the name of humanity and fair play, have been prohibited to all recognized exponents of the ancient art of wrestling.
2. Certain moves used in judo.
3. A limited use of the clenched fist.

The whole amounting to a representation of unbridled ferocity, to the taste of a few people in Britain and to the distaste of a great many.

Mat-Work Does Not Fit

"All in" mat-work does not fit at all into the accepted scheme of international wrestling, which (judo apart) can be divided into two main styles—Greco-Roman and Catch-Can. The former is a French invention dating from approximately the middle of the nineteenth century, and it is about as much Greek as it is Roman. Which is not in the slightest. It differs from the old classic wrestling systems as pronouncedly as chalk differs from cheese.

Though Greco-Roman is the favorite style in the majority of the European countries, it has never gained any meed of popularity in Britain, notwithstanding the fact that an Englishman, one Tom Cannon, a Lancashire lad of prodigious physique and enormous strength, once had some justification for his claim to be considered the greatest Greco-Roman wrestler of his day.

From England the Greco-Roman code traveled to the United States, where for many years it was an inconsiderable rival to the native styles there, brought also from England—the Catch-Can, the Cornish and the now defunct collar-and-elbow method, as described by Tom Hughes in "Tom Brown's Schooldays."

Greco-Roman Style

The main feature of the Greco-Roman style is that the use of the legs for tripping and throwing—the very science of wrestling proper, you might think—is strictly forbidden. Nor may the legs be used defensively. A contestant lifted from his feet by a body-hold is debarred the use of the instinctive move of locking a leg or foot about his lifter's lower limbs as a check against being cast to the ground so that his shoulders shall simultaneously hit the mat and a "fall" be gained. A further restriction is that all holds must be taken above the hips.

In the Catch-Can style the performer may do anything that the Greco-Roman code allows. Also the offensive and defensive use of the legs is permitted. And freedom is given in the choice of taking hold, subject to limitations that are obviously desirable. The definition of a fall is exactly the same as that under the Greco-Roman rules. Both these forms of wrestling are included in the program of the modern Olympic Games, the apotheosis of international athletic competition.

And the nations most successful at them, judging by first places gained at Berlin last year, are Hungary for free-style and Sweden for Greco-Roman. The United States of America gained one first and three seconds in the free-style section, against Hungary's two firsts. The Hungarians took also a first and a third in the Greco-Roman contests, which yielded Sweden three first, two seconds and one third.

Two Amateur Codes

In Britain the Greco-Roman style is not practised at all these days. The amateur mat game here being conducted under two codes—the Catch-Can and the Cumberland and Westmorland. The latter is a style that originated among the dalesmen of the Lake District. Rivals engaged in it clasp their own hands behind each other's backs to "take hold" and a fall is obtained when either man touches the ground with anything else but his feet.

National championships are decided here in both styles. Amateur wrestling is not, however, a diversion that pulls big crowds, though the few enthusiasts engaged in it are intensely keen and jealous of the sport's good name. The decline of wrestling in public favor is attributed largely to unsatisfactory professional presentations before the war. And it has never pulled up. Which emphasizes the fact that, in sporting activities of this nature,

As our Mr. Ernest Tryer says:

Drawn by John A. May

"The best results come from being absolutely square."

Former American College Stars On Union All-Stars

WINNIPEG, Man., Nov. 3 (AP)—Ten former American college stars, including three competing in the league for the first time, have been placed on the first western provincial football union all-star team selected for the Canadian Press by coaches and sports editors.

University of North Dakota is represented by three men, flying wing, Ed Rorvig of Calgary Bronks; half, Ralph Pierce of Regina Roughriders, and middle, Martin Gainor of Winnipeg Blue Bombers.

The only unanimous choice, at half, was Winnipeg's Fritz "Twinkletoes" Handson, former star at North Dakota State, while Bud Marquardt, also from North Dakota State and now a member of the Blue Bombers, tied for one of the outside berths with Larry Haynes of Calgary, who learned the game in California.

Other former American collegians on the all-star roster are half, Art Stevenson of Winnipeg, who played at Hastings College, Nebraska; quarter, Bob Fritz of Winnipeg, from Concordia College, Minnesota; snap, Dean Griffing of Regina, formerly of Kansas State; Howard Hurd, Calgary inside, who came from Gonzaga, and middle, Bob Walker of Regina, who played for South Dakota.

The only Canadian-taught players to make the team were Lou Mogul, Winnipeg inside, and Jeff Nicklin, Winnipeg outside, who is the son of Percy Nicklin, former coach of the Moncton Hawks hockey team.

Hanson, an elusive runner who helped Winnipeg win the national championship in 1935, added another weapon to his array this season as one of the union's best passers.

Hockey All-Stars Win

MONTREAL, Nov. 3 (AP)—An all-star team drawn from six clubs of the National Hockey League defeated the combined Montreal Canadiens and Maroons squad 6 to 5 last night in the Howie Morenz benefit game at the Forum. The proceeds of the game, played before a packed house, went to the widow and children of Morenz, the Canadiens' great center who passed on last spring. The lineups were filled with veteran players who had been Morenz's teammates in past years when he was the fastest skater and leading scorer of the league and those who had played against him while the arena was thronged with the French-Canadian fans who were the little Swiss star's chief admirers.

Neun to Manage Newark

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 3 (AP)—Johnny Neun, former major league first baseman and a manager in the New York Yankees' farm system the last three years, was named yesterday as manager of the champion Newark Bears of the International League for the 1938 campaign. He succeeds Oscar Vitt, who left the organization to become manager of the Cleveland Indians. Neun, who managed Norfolk of the Piedmont League for the past two seasons, played for Boston and Detroit in the American League and in 1927, while with the Tigers, made an unassisted triple play.

Minto S. C. Signs Praznowski

OTTAWA, Nov. 3 (CP)—The Minto Skating Club of Ottawa has announced it has engaged Rudolf Praznowski, five-times figure-skating champion of Czechoslovakia, as club professional. He is expected in Ottawa Nov. 15. This is his first position as a professional.

Amusements

BOSTON

SHUBERT—LAST 6 TIMES EVES. 8:30
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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Women Working for Equality Statement in Covenant

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Equal Status Clauses Sought By Organization Delegates

Sturdy and Sincere Efforts Being Made at Geneva By Women Who Have This Cause at Heart

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Geneva

Dear Friend:

To women, the most interesting, and undoubtedly the most far-reaching event that has taken place over here in Europe since I wrote to you a month ago has been the discussion by the First Commission of the League of Nations Assembly as to how best to adjust and regulate the status which women hold in the civil and political and economic life of the nations of the world.

As you know, the matter was placed upon the Agenda of this year's Assembly, and, under the chairmanship of M. Nicolas Politis of Greece, the lawyers of the First Commission proceeded to discuss it.

Two Proposals Made

The women, having thus gained the ear of the Assembly, put forward two proposals. You have, by the way, to remember that when I say "women," I refer not to interested individuals, but to the representatives of the great international groups who, at Geneva, are charged with the task of forwarding the wishes of their organizations. And you have to remember that at Geneva this year there were represented 12 such groups, which numbered, between them, something well over 40,000,000 members.

These women then presented two proposals.

Certain of the international groups combined in asking that, in order that the status of women in every country of the world should be understood clearly and dealt with justly, a committee of experts, men and women, should be set up by the Council of the League for the purpose of inquiring into the question of status in its relation to every continent, race and creed, and of reporting its findings to the League Assembly within a definite limit of time.

The groups which asked this included the International Council of Women, the International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, the World Union of Women for International Concord, the World Women's Christian Temperance Union, St. Joan's Social and Political Alliance, the Equal Rights International, the International Federation of Women Magistrates and Members of the Legal Profession.

Amendments Requested

Certain other of the international groups asked that the special committee which, under the chairmanship of M. Bourquin of Belgium, is considering means for the revision of the Covenant of the League of Nations, should consider also the possibility of adding four amendments to the revised Covenant, which amendments should confer equal status upon men and women in matters of nationality, of parliamentary voting rights, of rights in all other fields, and of rights as voting members of all delegations to the League Assembly and Council and to all conferences held under the auspices of the League.

This request was put forward by the International Council of Women, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, the Inter-American Commission of Women, the Equal Rights International, the All Asian Conference of Women, assisted, during the latter stages of the campaign, by the International Women's Party and the International Women's Research Foundation.

In a short letter, it is not possible to give you all the details of the campaign. Neither is it possible to give you more than the names of those who, upon the First Commission, were outstanding in their championship of the women's proposals—Madame Alexandra Kollantay, delegate of the U. S. S. R., Mr. John Hearne, delegate of the Irish Free State, Monsieur Ivan Soubbotitch of Yugoslavia, Mlle. Palma Guillen of Mexico, Miss Hilda Yen of China, together with the delegates of Australia, Roumania, Czechoslovakia, Norway, Finland, Denmark and others.

Miss Kerstin Hesselgren, delegate of Sweden, was nominated Rapporteur, and to her fell the task of drawing up a draft report for presentation to the commission. In this report she indicated in general outline how the gradually developing demand for women for a recognition of equality of status had led, in 1936, to a request by the Assembly of the League for information on the question, and how eight international organizations of women and 28 state governments, including the Government of the United States of America, had responded to that request.

In 28 Countries

From the replies received, Miss Hesselgren said that it is already possible to gain "a fair idea of the situation" in regard to women, since the documents cover particulars of 38 countries—24 in Europe, 4 in Asia, 2 in Africa, 7 in America, including the United States and Canada, and the Commonwealth of Australia—and it thus is known:

That, among these countries, there are, for instance, 10 which allow women equality of rights in regard to nationality, and 20 which refuse it;

That equality of rights in regard to the parliamentary vote and to eligibility for election to Parliament is allowed in 24 countries and refused in 14—of which nine are in Europe;

That women have equal rights with men in regard to the vote and eligibility in local government in 29 countries and are refused it in seven;

That they are given, if married, the right to choose their own domicile in four countries and refused it in 24.

In seven countries, Miss Hesselgren explained, married women have equal rights in regard to the guardianship of their children; in 20 they have not these rights. In 14 countries—but this is only a rough estimate—women have equal rights with men to engage in paid work, while restrictions are imposed in 16 countries. Equality of rights as regards property, income and earnings is granted to women in 24 countries and withheld in 10.

Miss Hesselgren said that she was left with the impression of "a growing process of evolution" and a sense that "the progress made towards complete emancipation of women is more substantial than people are generally aware of."

Desired Survey

When it came to consideration of future procedure, delegates did not find matters difficult. In a resolution which acknowledged "the fact that in general the trend is for law to develop in the direction of equality between the sexes," they desired the Council of the League to appoint a committee of experts of both sexes which should undertake the work, in consultation with the women's international organizations, of seeing that all possible information—information covering the whole world instead of merely 38 countries—is collected and set down in a comprehensive survey.

The task, they said, should not be accomplished by the committee alone, but should be delegated by them to competent scientific institutions, such, for instance, as the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law, at Rome, or the International Labor Organization at Geneva—which latter body had already nearly completed a survey of the status of women under labor law.

Put Their Case to M. Bourquin

There remained, however, the second demand—the demand of the groups which desired the inclusion of the four equality amendments within a revised League Covenant. For a week after the decisions of the First Commission had been taken in regard to the committee of experts, the women whose organizations had this at heart, strove to bring their cause before the Assembly meeting. In the end, M. Bourquin received them in deputation.

"With all the earnestness at our command," they said, "we urge that your committee give careful consideration to our proposed equality amendments. We believe that the inclusion of these amendments would make the League more truly representative of all people. We believe that they would constitute a big advance towards peace, because they would give more power to that which is perhaps the greatest peace force in existence—the thought of the woman half of the world."

M. Bourquin granted their request. Such proposals, he said, are equal in importance to those sent in by state governments and should certainly receive attention when his committee meets, as it probably will in December.

Yours very sincerely,

PHYLLIS M. LOVELL

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Upper Left—One of Mainbocher's Glamorous New Evening Gowns in Black Tulle With Multi-Colored Sequins Cascading Down the Side. The Tulle Headdress With Iridescent Sequins Outlining the Eyebrows Is One of the Novelties of This Designer's New Collection. Right—From Lucien Lelong Comes This Smart Tailored Suit in Fine Black Broadcloth With Silver Fox Trimming. Below—Jacques Heim Covers a Long, Gray Woolen Coat With Bands of Gray Fur and Adds a Halo Hat and a Squashy Muff to Complete This Ensemble.

Fur Plastrons Trim Paris Coats

Frocks Are Straighter, Often Unbelted, High at Neck

By Elene Foster

Paris Fashion Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

Our dissertation on the winter coat having been cut off last month by the "time's up" signal, let us, as Samanthy Allen was wont to say, "resume and recontiner" on that important subject.

As I glance through my notebook, I find the words "slim silhouette" underlined in the notes of all the winter collections with two exceptions, those of Mme. Lanvin and Madeleine Vionnet, both of whom are sponsoring the looser type of coat. Coats of the redingote shape, of the old-fashioned "wrap-around" fastened at the side with a button or ties of the material, and Molyneux' sheath-like, zipper-fastener garment predominate. Plain sleeves with just enough fulness at the top to give the proper broad effect at the shoulders, accentuating the slender waist and hip-line, are the rule.

The much-heralded return of elegance has brought forth the most elaborate fur-trimming for the winter coat. The time is past when one was content with a comfy fur collar, the new models are not only banded, edged and pocketed with fur but many of them have entire sleeves or front and back panels of astrakhan, Persian lamb, seal or nutria. Some go even a bit further and have the entire front or back of fur, as, for example, a model of Lucien Lelong in sulphur colored cloth with the front of black broad-tail and Robert Piguet's beige cloth with the entire back, including half the sleeve, of Alaska seal. And, just between ourselves, here are ideas for combining our last year's winter coat with what remains of the fur one which is past its prime. Elegance attained through economy, a comforting thought!

Turned-Back Fur Facings

And along the same line is a useful idea from Madeleine Vionnet—a copper-colored cloth-coat has turned-back fronts faced with seal, under which is a long scarf of the fur, crossed at the front and reaching just below the waistline, having the appearance of a fur waistcoat and kept in place by buttons concealed under the fur-lined fronts. I find an "E.F." against this in my notebook as a reminder that last year's Molyneux coat will take on an entirely new appearance with the help of the remains of the old seal coat in the cedar chest. However, don't let this deter you from using this idea, for we probably shan't meet at the same parties!

Fur pockets, round, square or triangular, are a popular form of decoration and "frilly" collars, jabots and bows of fur replace the big fur collar. Plastrons of fur, square or triangular in shape, are another favorite decoration for the front of the coat. Mme. Lanvin is particularly fond of these and one model, which I remember as being especially attractive in her collection, is of heavy gray cloth with a square plastron, reaching from the shoulders to just below the waistline, of shaded gray astrakhan attached to the coat on either side with a row of shiny, cut-steel buttons. Madeleine Vionnet uses a triangular-shaped plastron of leopard skin, attached by big, brown buttons to a brown coat.

And Muffs

All this elaborate fur trimming has brought back the fur hat—tall, Cossack caps, flat berets and tams and even narrow-brimmed hats of short-haired fur are much in vogue. And muffs, big and little, round, square and triangular, I have even seen one in the shape of a five-pointed star, complete the winter ensemble.

So much for the winter coat, and now about the frock that is worn under it. Of jersey, woolen crepe, lightweight broadcloth and other lightweight woolen materials for the street, and of satin, velvet or broadcloth for the afternoon, these are all simple in line, high at the neck, with long, plain sleeves and straight skirts, sometimes with flat, pleated panels, and, as a rule, unbelted.

The two-piece, jumper and skirt, has been revived by several of the designers. Mainbocher has any number of models of this type with sweater-like blouses and no belt. And, by the by, the new knitted sweaters of this house with draped effect over the bust are an outstanding novelty of the collection.

Straight or on the Bias

Chanel buttons woolen frocks straight down the front and uses her favorite white piqué for collar, cuffs and sometimes a piping down the front. Madeleine Vionnet clings to her famous bias cutting for the slightly-full skirts and bodices of brightly-colored frocks of duvetyn and mat crepe, with a three-quarters length bell-sleeve and an ingenious draping of the neck with two little cone-shaped bits outstanding under the chin.

Round draw-string necks are a characteristic of the plain woolen frocks designed by Schiaparelli and Madame Alix, and the latter often uses a gathered yoke of a contrasting color. Maggie Rouff's new models in both one-piece and two-piece frocks are draped over the bust and moulded at the waist and hips. For dressier afternoon wear, lamé blouses, swathed about the bust and fitted snugly at the waist and hips are worn with short, straight black skirts.

A Bright Note

Mme. Lanvin brightens her plain, dark woolen frocks by making the lower part of the long, tight sleeves of two shades of bright velvet, à la mousquetaire, with a touch of the same colors at the neck. (And here's an idea for cheering up one's last winter's frock!) She also puts a wide plastron (like those of fur on her coats) in a contrasting color on the front of the bodice of black dresses with big buttons on either side and sometimes wide cavalier cuffs to match.

Captain Molyneux gives a dash of color to his street frocks by adding a wide girdle of bright sequins, a wide bright-colored suede belt or a gay sash with long ends tied at the side.

Bright Silverware

I have found that silverware which is polished with a good polishing cream, then washed in heavy soapsuds every time it is used, and not rinsed, remains bright for months.

(Mrs.) O. K. J., California.

Through the Editor's Window

November's Section in the Art Gallery

By Mildred Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

November is one of the most misjudged, misunderstood, maligned months of the entire calendar. Since, for those of us who live in northern climes, it carries a full quota of gray days and autumn rains, and perhaps also because its place in the cycle is to follow a set of months associated with holiday experiences and a certain relaxation of routine, November more often than not is dubbed "dull," "dark," "colorless," and "sad." Which is, after all, a point of view. It might be, instead, called "quiet," "restful," "soft-toned," and "ideal for meditation."

Betwixt and between the gaiety of summer and the winter sports of the heavy-snow months, it has a place all its own. It ushers in the first cozy evenings around an open fire, the awakening of community activities in town and city—interesting meetings, conferences, business projects, theater offerings and concerts. It screws one's courage to the sticking-place of taking a winter course in something to lubricate one's thinking, and it rouses one to do something definite about all the grand books one has for several months been intending to read. One might vote a high place for November on these counts alone. There is nothing to be sad about, here.

But for one who enjoys the vast art gallery of outdoor landscape, sea and sky, November also has a quota of special gifts of its own. The thick lush green of summer gives way to the splashed reds and golds of October—color still seen in masses. But November brings detail. Its gallery of colorprints is a study in browns. Every vacant lot, every stretch of field, is rich in russets, dull coppers, wine, rust and bronze. Now the tall grasses have their day, tipped with frost of a brisk morning, and ever exquisite both in detail and in sweep. The roadsides become deep-toned with the many browns of parchmenty oakleaves on low tree and bush. Evergreens on every hand stand out, as if bidding for delayed greeting in their turn.

November, too, reminds us that there is sky. Summer clouds were filled with dreamy loveliness. But beyond the bared trees of November, the sky takes on new depth and intensity. Winter sunsets, winter sunrises are not to be missed. Nor are those skies so often classed as "dull." And wheeling into view in the dark of the winter moon, come the jeweled winter constellations that are the loveliest ones of all.

* * *

If the world around us were a great art gallery, November scenes would hold in the gallery catalogue an honored place. The dainty spring landscapes like a watercolor exhibit, the city settings of the painter of human habitations and odd corners, the rich summer scenes in oils and the rugged sculpture of rocky shore and mountain summit, all have their rooms in the gallery. But November's room is not empty of exhibits. Its walls are not blank, nor is its door shut behind a sign: "Closed for Cleaning Up After Summer. Open With the First Beautiful Snowstorm of December."

Not at all! November has exhibits of Rembrandtesque oils in shades of brown that one never knew existed. November can produce a contemplative evening light that reveals in her fields soft colors rivaling any in an artist's paintbox. Not content with this, and with sunset skies that turn even a row of factory smokestacks to poetry, she lines one end of her gallery room with Japanese prints that send one to the nearest art museum to study how the print masters of the Orient get their effects. Soft blues and mauves of dusk, a bridge, a gleaming bit of river, and an orange lamp in the fog—how a Hiroshige might capture it! And November is generous with them.

* * *

But crowning all of the offerings of her art exhibit are the etchings. Throughout the summer we ran to paintings, frankly photographic or modernistic; and now with this oft-unappreciated month, the etching show begins. If you feel you have not learned to see them, study a Whistler, a McBey, a Muirhead Bone, a Pennell, and on the first gray day seek their local counterpart. November art is one of line. Its design is that of a pencil or ink drawing, a charcoal or pastel sketch. Most of all, it is that of the etching. Light and shadow, line and curve, its printing of bare tree, jutting roof, jagged rail fence, of dogwood shadow against housewall, of tall grasses along road—these are the etcher's delight, and November holds in its section of the gallery an etching show of inexhaustible richness.

This and the quiet meditative beauty of the season. So need there seem nothing sad to the falling of autumn leaves, to the softness of gray days. For a gallery should have all kinds of paintings, sculpture, tapestries, drawings, prints, and etchings. All sorts of "schools" of art should be presented. The gallery visitor tries to learn to enjoy them all, each for its own special contribution.

Economy Cake

Mix together and boil for five minutes

2 cups brown sugar
2 cups hot water
2 tablespoons shortening
1 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon ground cloves
1 teaspoon cinnamon
1 package raisins. When cold add
3 cups flour
1 teaspoon soda (dissolved in hot water). Bake 45 minutes at 325° F.

Yields one large loaf and six cup cakes.

(Miss) H. F., New Jersey

Cleaning Hints

Cleaning Porcelain Bath

An easy and quick way to clean a porcelain bath is to rub it over with damp cooking salt, and then rinse afterwards with hot water and polish with a dry cloth.

* * *

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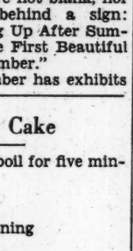

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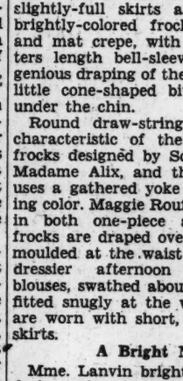

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Closet Close-Up

A Wednesday Column

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Now I can fling my closet door open with freedom and self-respect! My closet is just as neat and pretty as it can be. I have been specializing on it until it holds every single bit of my wardrobe in an attractive way.

The top shelf is covered with creamy oilcloth with a cute little scalloped edge hanging over the shelf. In each scallop a motif from the wall paper has been pasted for decoration. There is a row of hat boxes along this shelf—also covered with this wall paper. They are lidless, however, and are just turned upside down on the shelf over the hats. Such a comfortable and convenient way to keep the hats from dust. Several shoe boxes, covered with the rosy paper, one on top of the other, hold shoes I do not wear often.

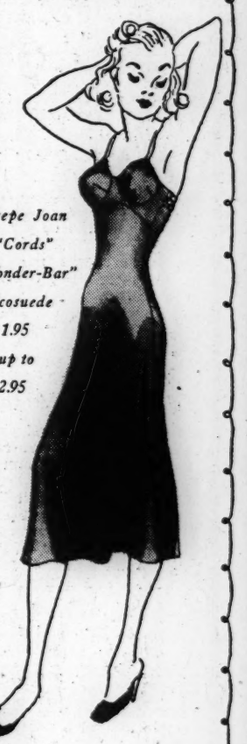
My other shoes rest in a neat row on two curtain rods on the bottom of the closet door. I bought a double flat brass curtain rod and an extra pair of ends. The smaller rod I fastened to the door about a foot from the bottom, the larger one about four inches below. The heels of my shoes hang upon the upper rod and the soles rest on the lower one.

As my closet is too shallow to admit of hanging coat hangers crosswise over a bar through the middle, I have had two pieces of broom stick sawed to the closet width and slipped into wooden sockets at each end of the closet crosswise. These are painted cream and hold six or more clothes hangers apiece. Across the back of the closet I have thumbtacked some pale shiny muslin to protect my clothes, for both plaster and wall paper will rub off white on dark clothes.

On the hooks in the middle of the closet hang my negligee, nightgown and slips. My umbrella has a nook on the closet door. Also on the upper half of the door is a handy little device that I made myself. It is a hinged strip of wood 16 inches long with a row of small brass screw eyes along the bottom. The hooks of coat hangers go through the eyes, each holding a blouse, sweater or other short garment.

L. V. C.

Kickernick
Style Freedom pours



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Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	1,900,000
Previous day	1,029,210
1937 vol. to date	354,015,219
1936 vol. to date	401,888,930

New York Stocks Down Materially In a Thin Market

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (AP)—A thin stock market stepped down slowly for losses of 1 to 5 or more points today.

Leadership of steels on the decline was pronounced. Brokers stressed that at the current low point of operations most steel companies are unable to make a profit.

Although trading was brisk for brief spells in the first and third hours, the fourth hour was at times so quiet the ticker tape came to a standstill.

Turnover ran at the rate of around 1,900,000 shares for the full session.

Some Inflation Talk

New talk of inflation in some Wall Street circles and attention to recent foreign rumors of a possible lift in the United States gold price gave a fillip to gold shares. Gainers were Homestake Mining, McIntyre Porcupine, Alaska Juneau and Dome. At the same time some Wall Street men emphasized that demand for some of these issues may have been encouraged by technical market conditions.

The weekly electric power figures, delayed several hours by incomplete regional reports, showed further contraction in the use of electricity in leading industrial districts and a more than seasonal decline in the week ended Oct. 30. Production, the Edison Electric Institute reported, was down 1.2 per cent under the preceding week at 2,254,947,000 kilowatt hours and 4.1 per cent ahead of the like week last year.

Bond Market Steady

Price changes in the bond market were fractional today and, while minus signs slightly outnumbered plus, the tone of the corporate list was steady.

U. S. Governments mostly improved, prices running 8-32s of a point higher to 2-32s lower.

Down a shade were Alleghany Corp. 5s of 1950, stamped, Anaconda Copper 4½s, Goodyear 5s, International Paper 5s, Studebaker 6s and U. S. Rubber 5s. Tilting upward were Bethlehem Steel 4¼s and National Dairy 3¾s.

American Water Works 6s were up in the utility group, and off a bit were Detroit Edison 4½s and Utilities Power & Light 5s.

Small gainers in the rail list included Santa Fe 4s, Nickel Plate 4½s and Pennsylvania 4½s, while lower were Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Erie 5s, Missouri-Kansas-Texas 5s, Northern Pacific 4s and Southern Railway 4s.

Among the foreigns, up slightly were Japanese 6½s and 5½s and Cuba 5½s.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (AP)—A substantial wave of selling near the final hour drove curb stocks down fractions to around 5 points today. High-priced issues suffered the heaviest setbacks, while other sections of the list were generally off fractions.

Newmont Mining dropped around 5 points and Aluminum Company was off around 4. Royal Typewriter lost about 4 points and Sherwin-Williams, Pittsburgh Plate Glass and Gulf Oil slumped 2 points or more.

Slipping fractions were Pan American Airways, St. Regis Paper, Sunray Oil, United Gas, United Wall Paper, American Superpower, Cord Corporation and International Petroleum. Electric Bond & Share, Creole Petroleum and American Gyanamid "B" were off around a point.

Ahead a little were Pioneer Gold, Wright Hargreaves, American Gas & Electric and Lake Shore Mines.

Business Personals

Percy H. Clark of Philadelphia has been elected a director of Commonwealth & Southern Corp.

C. B. Merrian has been named the successor to Dr. H. C. Pritchett as a member of the executive committee of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway. Dr. Pritchett will continue as a director. D. C. Wilson has been elected assistant treasurer to succeed C. K. Cooper, who resigned.

Stanley R. Mathison of Wollaston, Mass., has been made sales supervisor for Quincy area by the City Fuel Company, with headquarters in the new City Fuel office, 9 Chestnut Street, Quincy.

Announcement has been made of the election of F. E. Kruesi, vice-president of the Middle West Service Company, to the new office of executive vice-president. He will be in charge of the company's operations.

W. Arnold Kember of Montreal has been chosen general freight agent in Boston for the Canadian National Railways-Grand Trunk Railway system, it was announced today. Mr. Kember succeeds H. A. Carson of St. Albans, Vt., recently appointed general manager of the Central Vermont Railway.

Joseph P. Knapp has been elected chairman of the board of Crowell Publishing Co., magazine publishers. Mr. Knapp is also chairman of Publications Corp., which issues a Sunday magazine section for newspapers. He succeeds Lee W. Maxwell, who recently resigned.

Otis A. Glazebrook Jr., a partner in the firm of G. M.-P. Murphy & Co., has been elected a member and chairman of the Kreuger & Toll 5 per cent secured debenturebholders' protective committee to fill the vacany caused by the passing on of Grayson M.-P. Murphy, who had been chairman of the committee since its formation on April 8, 1932.

The governing committee of the [illegible] Stock Exchange appointed John C. Korn an assistant secretary of the exchange. Mr. Korn has been secretary of the committees on bonds and arrangements since 1934 and 1935, respectively. He was first employed by the Exchange in 1918, as a stenographer.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	38	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	3	38½	38¼	38½	— ⅜
85	45	Acme Steel (4)	4	59	59	59	+ ¾
22⅜	9	Adams Exp (.30g)	27	11⅞	10⅝	11	— ⅜
28⅝	17½	Adams-Millis (2)	2	20¾	20¼	20¾	— ¼
36	16½	Addressograph (1.40)	8	24½	24½	24½	+ ¾
4⅜	1½	Advance Rumely	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Nov 1
80¼	53	Air Reduction (1a)	15	55½	53¼	53½	—2
5¼	½	Air-Way El Ap	10	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
15¾	6	Alaska Jun (.60a)	76	12⅜	11¾	11⅞	+ ¼
5⅜	1	Alleghany	147	1¾	1½	1½	— ⅜
68½	10	Alleg pf xw	1	15½	15½	15½	Nov 1
59¾	11	Alleg pf $30 ww	21	14½	13	13¼	—1¼
59	11	Alleg pf $40 ww	1	13½	13½	13½	—1½
52¼	10½	Alleg pr pf	3	16	14½	14½	—2½
45⅜	13	Alleg Stl (1.60)	10	20	18½	18½	—1¾
27⅞	6½	Allen Indust (1)	9	11	10	10¼	— ½
258½	150	Allied Ch & Dye (6)	11	161	155½	155½	—6½
17½	11	Allied Kid (1a)	1	11	11	11	Oct 30
33½	10	Allied Mills (2g)	4	15¾	15	15	— ⅜
21⅞	6½	Allied Stores (.20a)	52	11⅜	10⅜	10¾	—1
85	50	Allied Stores pf (5)	3	59⅜	59⅜	59⅜	+1⅞
83½	34	Allis-Ch Mfg (2g)	42	46⅞	41	42	—5½
39¾	8½	Alpha P Cem (1)	5	14	14	14	Nov 1
8⅞	1¼	Amal Leather	12	3¼	2⅞	3	— ⅜
52¼	19	Amal Leather pf (3)	5	25¾	25¼	25¾	Oct 29
114⅞	59	Amerada (2)	12	64½	60	60	—6
101½	53½	Am Ag Ch Del (6½g)	1	64½	64½	64½	—1½
41⅜	10	Am Bank Note (2⅜g)	4	15½	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
80¾	28	Am Brake Sh (2g)	5	39	38	38	—1¾
121	70½	Am Can (4a)	16	91¼	88	88¼	—3⅝
174	151⅞	Am Can pf (7)	2	160	158	160	+6
71	15¼	Am Car & Fdy (1⅛g)	5	23½	22¼	22¼	—1¼
104½	36	Am Car & Fdy pf (4g)	3	45½	44½	44½	—2½
33¾	11¼	Am Ch & Cable (1g)	35	18⅞	17	17¼	—1
150	86	Am Ch & Cable pf (5)	1	95	95	95	Oct 29
112	90	Am Chicle (4a)	5	99½	99½	99½	+2
23⅝	5¼	Am Colortype	1	8⅞	8½	8½	— ⅜
30⅜	8¼	Am Comml Alcohol	6	14¾	13¾	13¾	—1
33⅜	12½	Am Crys Sug (3¾g)	3	17⅞	17½	17½	— ¼
13½	2	Am Encaustic Tiling	10	4⅞	4½	4½	— ¼
17	5	Am European	2	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	Oct 29
13¾	2½	Am & Foreign Pow	25	5	4½	4½	— ¼
58⅞	17	Am & For P $6 pf	7	21½	21¼	21¼	—2¾
68⅞	19	Am & For P $7 pf	13	27¼	24½	24½	—3
38½	5¾	Am & For P 2 pf	10	11¼	10¼	10½	—1¾
21	7¾	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	4	11½	11	11	— ½
11¼	2½	Am Hide & Leather	28	4½	3¾	3⅞	— ¼
55¾	20½	Am Hide & L pf (3)	3	25	25	25	—1½
52⅜	32¼	Am Home Pr (2.40)	3	38	38	38	—
4¾	1⅛	Am Ice	12	2	2	2	+ ⅛
37⅝	14	Am Ice pf (1½g)	1	18	17	18	Oct 29
17¾	6⅝	Am International	2	8⅜	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
58½	14½	Am Locomotive	15	20½	19	19½	—2
125	53	Am Locomotive pf	2	72	72	72	Nov 1
29⅜	10⅛	Am M & Fdy (1)	33	14¼	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅜
13⅝	3	Am M & Met (.60)	13	6⅜	5⅞	5⅞	— ½
68¾	29	Am Metal (1¼g)	7	32	31	31	—4
139½	105	Am Metal 6% pf (6)	2	105	105	105	Oct 22
16½	3	Am Power & Light	79	6⅞	6	6⅛	— ⅛
87⅛	31	Am P & L $6 pf (6)	10	46¾	44½	44½	—3⅜
72½	26	Am P & L $5 pf (5)	4	40⅛	38½	39	—1⅝
29½	9¼	Am Rad & St S (.60)	126	12⅞	12	12⅛	—1
45¼	15½	Am Roll Mill (2)	65	25	23⅝	24⅛	—1
101⅜	70	Am Roll Mill pf (4½)	8	80½	78¾	78¾	—2¼
36	17½	Am Safety Raz (2)	2	22	21¼	21¼	— ⅞
29	7½	Am Seating (¼g)	16	15⅜	14½	14½	— ½
105¾	45½	Am Smelt & R (4g)	65	57½	54	54⅜	—3⅛
154	133	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	3	131	130	131	—2½
67½	46	Am Snuff (3a)	1	51	51	51	
73¼	22½	Am Steel Fdrs (1½g)	31	28½	26¾	27	—1⅞
26½	10½	Am Stores (1½g)	3	12½	12½	12½	
56⅞	28¼	Am Sugar Ref (2)	3	30¼	30	30	—2⅛
143¾	104⅞	Am Sugar Ref pf (7)	1	115	115	115	Nov 1
27⅞	14	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	2	19¾	19¾	19¾	Oct 29
187	140	Am Tel & Tel (9)	48	152½	150	150¼	—3½
99	66	Am Tobacco (5)	8	71⅜	69½	69½	—2½
99⅞	68½	Am Tobacco B (5)	9	73¾	71½	72	—1
150½	128¼	Am Tobacco pf (6)	2	138½	138½	138½	+ ¼
20⅛	4¼	Am Type Founders	16	7½	7	7	— ⅜
29½	8	Am Wat Wks (.60g)	42	12¾	11¾	11¾	—1⅛
107	72	Am Wat Wks 1 pf (6)	2	82	82	82	Oct 25
14⅜	3½	Am Woolen	10	6½	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅜
79	30½	Am Woolen pf (3k)	8	40¾	38½	39	—1
20	3¼	Am Zinc L & S	78	7⅞	7	7	—1
79⅜	27½	Am Zinc pr pf (2½g)	1	40	40	40	Nov 1
69½	24¾	Anaconda (1¼g)	283	30	27⅛	27¾	—2¾
97	39	Anacon W&C (3½g)	5	46	45	45	Oct 29
24¾	10	Anchor Cap (.45g)	4	18½	17½	17½	—1½
37½	7	Andes Copper	2	14	14	14	+ ⅛
10¼	2⅝	A P W Paper	2	4⅛	4	4	— ⅜
46	11	Arch-Dan-M (1½g)	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	Oct 30
111	93	Armour Del pf (7)	5	98⅜	98	98	— ½
13¾	4⅝	Armour Ill (.70g)	84	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ½
99½	65	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	4	74	73	73	
127	96	Armour Ill pf (7)	1	97¼	97¼	97¼	Oct 23
70½	30	Armstrong (2g)	14	42¾	40¼	40¾	—2⅞
16¼	4⅞	Arnold Const (⅞g)	5	8¾	7⅞	7⅞	—1⅛
17⅜	2⅝	Artloom	16	5¼	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅞
24¾	6⅜	Assd Dry Goods	10	10⅜	9⅜	9⅜	—1⅜
101	75	Assd D Gds 1 pf (6)	1	75	75	75	Oct 21
125	107	Assd D G 2 pf (5¼k)	1	107	107	107	Aug 27
57½	35	Associates Invest (3)	1	39	39	39	Oct 21
94¾	35	Atch T & S F (2g)	56	40½	37½	38	—2⅝
104	78	Atchison pf (5)	2	82⅝	82⅞	82⅞	—2¼
55½	18	Atl Coast Line	18	25½	24½	24½	—2½
29	5	Atl Gulf & W In	6	8⅜	7½	7½	—1
44	9	Atl G & W In pf	12	16½	14¾	14¾	—1¼
37	18	Atl Refining (1)	12	23¼	22½	22½	—1½
116½	101⅜	Atl Refining pf (4)	5	103	102½	102½	— ½
18½	7⅝	Atlas Corp (.80)	17	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	— ¼
52⅜	39¼	Atlas Corp pf (3)	4	44	43⅜	44	+ ¾
94	40½	Atlas Powder (2½g)	1	55	55	55	Oct 30
18¼	4½	Atlas Tack (½g)	3	7	7	7	— ½
36¾	6¼	Auburn Auto	6	10¼	9¾	9¾	—1
9½	2	Austin Nichols	4	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	— ¼
9¼	2¼	Aviation Corp	27	4¼	3⅞	4	— ¼
B							
23¾	5	Baldwin Loco ct	61	9	8	8⅛	— ⅞
40½	8⅛	Balt & Ohio	84	13½	12⅜	12⅜	—1
47¾	10	Balt & Ohio pf	8	16	15½	15½	—1⅞
45	30	Bang & Aroos (2½)	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	—
43⅜	10½	Barber Co (1g)	32	18	16	16	—1¼
32	9	Barker Bros	2	12	11½	11½	—1½
35¼	10	Barnsdall (1)	43	15⅞	14¼	14⅜	—1¼
20¼	9¼	Bayuk Cigar (.56⅓g)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	—1
28¾	13¼	Beatrice Cr (1a)	1	17½	17½	17½	
105¾	98	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	97	97	97	Oct 27
114¾	90¾	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	99½	99½	99½	Oct 29
15¾	7⅜	Belding-Hem (1)	31	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅜
88½	84	Belg NR pf (3.27g)	1	87	87	87	Sep 9
30½	8¼	Bendix Aviat (¾g)	40	13⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ¾
23¾	15	Benef In Ln (2g)	11	19½	19	19	— ¾
62¾	37¾	Best & Co (2½a)	1	41	41	41	
105½	41	Beth Steel (4g)	159	53½	49¼	49¼	—4¾
20	14	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	1	15½	15½	15½	— ¼
129½	87	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	3	96	94	94	—3¾
69¾	28	Bigelow-San (3g)	1	32	30⅝	30⅝	—1⅞
38	13½	Black & Decker (1a)	1	18	16	16	—2
29⅞	9	Blaw-Knox (.70g)	17	13¾	13	13	— ⅝
49¾	16	Boeing Airplane	50	23⅝	21	21¾	—1½
48¼	21	Bohn Alum (2¾g)	7	30	28	28	—2¼
25	15	Bond Stores (1.60)	15	11	16½	16¾	Oct 29
28	17½	Borden (1.80)	20	20⅞	20	20	— ⅝
50⅝	24¼	Borg-Warner (2)	36	33⅝	31½	31½	—2¼
15¾	3	Boston & Maine	1	5	5	5	Nov 1
1½	1½	Botany C M A		1¼	1¼	1¼	
35⅜	18¼	Bower R Bear (2g)	3	22½	22½	22½	—1
23¼	7	Bridgpt Brass (.65g)	17	11	10¼	10¼	— ¾
59⅞	18	Briggs Mfg (2½g)	22	29	27	27	—2¾
53½	33	Briggs & Strat (5)	2	35⅞	35	35	—1
47	29	Bristol-Myers (2.40a)	2	32¼	32	32	—1½
8	1	Bklyn & Queens T	4	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
38½	6⅞	Bklyn & Q T pf	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
53	8	Bkln-Man Tr	54	14⅝	12⅝	13⅜	— ⅞
102¼	32½	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	2	39	39	39	—3
53¾	19¼	Bklyn Un Gas (1.60)	4	23	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
50	37	Brown Shoe (3)	1	38	38	38	
24½	6	Bruns-Balke (½g)	19	10½	9	9	—2
25¼	6½	Bucyrus-Erie (¼g)	17	10¼	9⅜	9⅜	— ¾
14⅜	2¼	Budd Mfg	37	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅜
13	2½	Budd Wheel (.20g)	30	5¼	5	5	— ⅜
45½	10¼	Bullard Co (1)	7	17½	17¼	17½	— ¼
65¼	26	Bulova Watch (4a)	8	37	35⅝	35⅝	—2½
18⅜	7	Burlington Mills (1)	5	9¼	9	9⅛	— ¼
35⅝	15	Burr Ad Ma (1a)	18	20¼	19¾	19¾	— ½
11¾	1¾	Bush Terminal	8	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
13¾	8	Bush Term 7% deb	3	11½	11	11	— ¼
18½	5½	Butler Bros (.60)	15	10½	9½	9½	—1
36¼	16¼	Butler Bros pf (1½)	2	23	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅜
9¼	2¼	Butte Cop & Zinc	24	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
33¾	6	Byers Co	15	11⅛	10½	10½	— ⅞
34⅜	12½	Byron Jackson (2a)	7	20½	20	20½	+ ⅛
C							
48¼	20½	Calif Pack (1½a)	2	26½	26½	26½	—1¼
52⅜	50	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	51½	51½	51½	Oct 25
6⅛	1	Callahan Z-Ld	18	2¼	2	2⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	4	Calumet & H (1.10g)	34	9¼	8½	8¾	— ¾
37⅜	10½	Campbell Wy (1)	3	17½	17	17	—2½
38¼	9½	Can Dry Ginger Ale	65	15⅞	14⅛	14⅜	—1¼
17½	6⅜	Canadian Pacific	15	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
61⅞	33	Cannon Mills (1⅔g)	3	34⅜	33½	33½	— ½
18½	6⅛	Cap Adm A (1½g)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
38⅝	18	Carpenter Stl (1.60g)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ¾
9⅝	2⅞	Carriers & Gen(.15g)	4	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
191¾	89	Case (J I) (6g)	9	101	96¼	96¼	—2¾
100	53½	Caterpil Trac (2)	6	60	57¾	58	—2½
105¼	102½	Caterpil Tr pf (5)	1	105	105	105	Oct 26
41½	17	Celanese Corp (2¼g)	19	24	22½	22½	—2⅜
115	100	Celanese pr pf (7)		100	100	100	Oct 23
48¼	21	Celotex (1.20g)	4	28	26	26	—2
39¼	24	Cent Aguir (1½a)	1	26½	26½	26½	+ ¼
12⅝	2	Cent Fdy	37	⅜	3⅞	3⅞	— ¼
41¾	8	Cent RR NJ	1	11½	11½	11½	—1½
24¾	4	Cent Violeta Sug	2	6½	6½	6½	— ¾
14½	3½	Cent Rib M (.40r)	2	6	6	6	— ¼
86⅜	40½	Cerro de Pas (4a)	15	46½	43½	43½	—2½
23⅜	3¼	Certain-teed	18	7⅝	6⅞	6⅞	— ¾
63¼	29½	Champ Pap & F (2)	10	32	30	30	—1⅝
48	5	Checker Cab	2	11	10½	10½	—1⅜
68⅝	31	Ches & Ohio (3.80a)	28	39	37½	37½	—1⅝
100	89¼	Ches & Ohio pf (4)	1	89½	89½	89½	Oct 21
90½	41½	Ches Corp (3)	6	48½	47	47	—2
4⅝	⅜	Chi & E Ill	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Oct 30
13⅜	2	Chi & E Ill pf	6	4½	4½	4½	Nov 1
6⅜	1	Chi & N W	10	2¾	2½	2½	— ¼
19½	3	Chi & N W pf	4	6	5½	5½	—1
4	1	Chi Gt West	10	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	
18¼	2	Chi Gt West pf	4	6	5½	5½	—1
32	10½	Chi Mail Or (1½g)	6	14	14	14	
3¼	⅞	Chi M St P & P	12	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	Nov 1
7¼	1⅛	Chi M St P & P pf	12	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
33	6	Chi Pneu T	12	12½	12	12	—1⅜
45		Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	3	32	31½	31½	
3⅝	1	Chi Rk Is & P	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Oct 29
8¾	1	C R I & P 6% pf	3	2⅜	2¾	2⅜	Oct 28
10⅛	1⅜	C R I & P 7% pf	5	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
27½	6½	Chi Yell Cab (1½g)	2	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	Nov 1
23⅛	12	Chick Cot Oil	6	14	14	14	—1
15⅞	3	Childs Co	10	6½	6	6	— ⅝
135¼	52½	Chrysler (10g)	408	75⅜	69⅞	69⅞	—5¼
21⅜	11	City Ice & F (2)	1	14	14	14	— ⅜

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
10⅝	2	City Stores	7	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
48	24½	Clark Eq (4.30g)	4	31½	31	31	—1½
48⅛	23	Clev Graph B (1½g)	15	28½	26½	28	— ½
37	28½	Climx Molyb (.90g)	2	34½	33	33	—3½
29⅞	13½	Cluett Peabody (1)	17	15⅞	14½	14½	—1½
170½	93¾	Coca-Cola (3)	4	119	117⅝	118	—1½
59	65½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58½	58½	58½	+ ½
26¾	8½	Colgate-Palm (⅓)	25	12¼	11½	11½	— ⅞
104½	95½	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	96	96	96	+ ½
62¾	20¾	Coll & Aik (5g)	6	32⅛	30¼	30½	—4½
51⅞	11¼	Colo Fuel & Ir (1g)	4	17	16	16	—2
32	18	Colum Br A (1.05g)	1	21	20⅜	20⅜	
31½	17½	Colum Br B (1.05g)	2	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
20⅞	4⅜	Colum G&E (.45g)	110	9⅛	8¼	8⅜	— ¾
108	64½	Colum G&E pf A (6)	1	79	79	79	Nov 1
39½	10	Colum Pict vtc(1a)	9	18	17½	17½	— ⅛
46⅛	27	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	2	30½	30	30½	+ ⅛
125¾	57	Colum Carbon (4a)	5	86	84	84	—3
69¼	33½	Coml Credit (4a)	21	44⅝	42	42	—2⅞
114	88½	Coml Credit pf (4¼)	2	88½	88½	88½	
80¼	39½	Coml Invest Tr (4)	23	48	45⅞	45⅞	—2½
120	95	Coml I Tr cv pf (4¼)	1	99	99	99	Oct 29
21¼	5	Coml Solv (.60)	15	8⅞	8½	8⅝	— ⅜
4½	1	Comwith & Sou	57	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
75⅜	35	Comwith & So pf (3)	7	43¼	41	41	—4
19⅛	4½	Conde Nast	3	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
45½	21	Congoleum-Nairn (2)	17	25¼	24	24½	—1
19¼	10	Congress Cigar	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ¼
33¾	8	Consol Aircraft	14	13	12⅜	12⅜	—1
18⅞	4¾	Consol Cigar	1	8½	8¼	8½	Nov 1
49⅞	22	Consol Edison (2)	98	25¾	24½	24½	—1⅜
108⅜	93	Consol Edison pf (5)	10	97	96¼	96¼	—2
8¾	1	Consol Film	7	2¼	2	2	— 1⅛
18¾	4¼	Consol Film pf	4	8	8⅛	8⅛	— 1⅛
13½	3¼	Consol Laundries	16	5¾	4¾	4¾	— 1⅛
17⅞	7	Consol Oil (.80a)	168	10⅝	9⅞	10¼	— ⅝
105⅞	101	Consol Oil $5 pf (5)	1	101	101	101	Nov 1
10⅝	2⅜	Consol RR Cuba pf	5	4	4	4	— ⅛
1⅝	⅜	Consol Textile	12	½	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
13¼	3	Consol Coal	14	5½	5	5	— ⅛
52¾	16	Consol Coal pf	4	20	20	20	—4
92½	80¼	Consum Pow pf (4½)	1	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	+ ⅜
37⅜	10¾	Container Corp (1.20)	26	17⅞	16⅝	16⅞	— 1⅛
37¾	7½	Cont Baking A	15	13½	13	13	— ⅛
5¼	1	Cont Baking B	16	2	2	2	— ⅛
109¾	65	Cont Baking pf (8)	2	78½	77½	77½	Oct 28
69½	41¼	Cont Can (3)	23	50½	49	49¼	—2
25¾	5½	Cont Dia Fib (1¼g)	5	10⅞	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅜
42¾	23	Cont Ins (1.60a)	8	30	29¼	29½	— ¼
3⅞	⅞	Cont Motors	9	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
49	24	Cont Oil Del (1¼g)	45	34¼	32½	32½	—1¾
38⅝	9	Cont Steel (1)	10	16½	15	15	—1⅛
70½	31¼	Corn Products (3)	14	56	55	55	— ⅝
171½	153	Corn Products pf (7)	1	155	155	155	Oct 27
10¼	5½	Coty	16	5⅝	5	5	— ⅛
56½	27	Crane Co	28	33¼	30	30	—2
115	90	Crane Co cv pf (5)	2	98	95	95	—3
37	21¾	Cream of Wh

Business and Industry

Compulsory Quotas, Penalty Taxes Asked for U. S. Corn Crop

Commerce and Finance

Security Trading On the Exchanges Highest in Months

NEW YORK (AP)—Stock trading on the nation's principal exchanges increased abruptly in October as widely fluctuating prices caused heavy liquidation.

Turnover on the New York Stock Exchange was the largest since January of this year: 51,064,881 shares changing hands against 33,854,188 in September.

Trades on the New York Curb reached 10,112,000 shares in October compared with 7,785,000 shares the month before.

The following tabulation, including every other stock exchange registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission and the leading exempted marts, shows the number of shares dealt in during the two latest months:

	October	September
Salt Lake	*1,737,204	1,719,154
Chicago Stk. Exchange	1,547,000	1,021,000
Spokane	*1,063,535	706,115
Los Angeles	986,799	799,998
Boston S. E.	766,569	500,176
San Francisco S. E.	763,974	540,391
Detroit	700,405	363,905
San Francisco Mng Ex	460,451	342,085
Philadelphia	514,518	343,154
San Francisco Mng. E.	460,451	342,085
Pittsburgh	273,330	184,787
Baltimore	94,926	57,694
Cleveland	54,236	43,870
Colorado Spgs.	52,374	84,291
St. Louis	45,705	31,585
Chicago Curb	42,641	37,612
Minneapolis-St. Paul	38,204	29,091
Cincinnati	17,736	15,062
Chicago Board of Trade	13,383	12,770
New Orleans	9,777	9,582
Milwaukee G. & S.	2,117	2,350
Washington	1,385	1,287
Richmond	890	506

*Shares traded on these two exchanges are very low-priced, the average stock selling for less than $1.

Steel Production Drops to 48 P. C. During Past Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Steel ingot production in the United States declined this week to 48 per cent of mill capacity, says Iron Age.

Of the major producing districts, only at Pittsburgh has the rate been maintained at last week's level of 42 per cent. The Chicago district has dropped two points to 42 per cent, the Wheeling-Weirton district four points to 72 per cent, the Cleveland-Lorain district six points to 54 per cent, the Youngstown area five points to 44 per cent.

In the Buffalo district a sharp drop of 18 points to 34½ per cent was caused partly by the shutting down of the Republic plant this week for repairs. Only in one district, southern Ohio, has a rise in output occurred, from 48 per cent to 55 per cent, occasioned by the better operations of the leading producer in that district, brought about partly by increased automotive buying.

Pig iron production in October totaled 2,892,629 tons, compared with 3,410,371 tons in September. Last month's daily rate was the lowest since September, 1936, when the figure was 91,010 tons. Of the net loss of 30 furnaces 15 are owned by U. S. Steel subsidiaries, 12 by independent steel companies and three by merchant operators.

October sales of steel were from 15 to 30 per cent below those of September, depending upon the company and the product, the chief declines being suffered by the heavy steels. It appears, however, that the drop in buying has been checked, but the chances of marked improvement have been lessened by the hand-to-mouth buying of the automobile companies, upon which much dependence has been placed for a business pickup.

The outcome of the New York Automobile Show, results of which will be announced this week, is expected to have a pronounced effect on steel purchases of automobile companies from now on.

More Steel Common In Brokers' Hands

NEW YORK (AP)—Of 8,703,252 common shares of United States Steel Corp. common stock outstanding Sept. 30, 2,246,164 shares or 25.81 per cent were in brokers' names, an increase of 41,593 shares over the 2,204,571 or 25.33 per cent on June 30. Investors' common holdings Sept. 30 were 6,457,088 shares of 74.19 per cent, against 6,498,681 or 74.67 per cent June 30.

Of the 3,602,811 shares of steel preferred outstanding, 407,631 shares or 11.31 per cent were in brokers' names Sept. 30, an increase of 498 shares of June 30. Investors' holdings of preferred Sept. 30 numbered 3,195,180 shares or 88.69 per cent of the outstanding issue, also a gain of 498 shares.

Am. Bankers Association Council Appointments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Orval W. Adams, president of the American Bankers Association, has made these presidential appointments to the executive council, for one-year terms: W. F. Augustine, vice-president National Shawmut Bank, Boston, Massachusetts; E. G. Bennett, president First Security Bank of Idaho, Boise, Idaho; F. L. Carson, president First National Bank, Wichita, Kansas; H. M. Chamberlain, vice-president Walker Bank & Trust Company, Salt Lake City, Utah; W. S. Elliott, vice-president and cashier Bank of Canton, Canton, Georgia; Harry J. Haas, vice-president First National Bank, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Richard S. Hawes, vice-president First National Bank, St. Louis, Missouri; Percy H. Johnston, chairman of board Chemical Bank & Trust Company, New York City; Robert H. Myers, vice-president Merchants National Bank, Muncie, Indiana; Charles E. Spencer Jr., vice-president First National Bank, Boston, Massachusetts; Frank Warner, secretary Iowa Bankers Association, Des Moines, Iowa, and Charles F. Zimmerman, president First National Bank, Huntingdon, Pennsylvania.

SEC Director

Wide World

Ganson Purcell

The Securities and Exchange Commission Has Appointed Mr. Purcell Director of Its Trading and Exchange Division. He Succeeds S. David Faperstein. Mr. Purcell Helped Draft the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Had Been Assistant Director of the Trading and Exchange Division in Charge of Investigations and Enforcement

Brazil to Abandon 7-Year-Old Plan To Control Coffee Price

RIO DE JANEIRO (AP)—The Brazilian Government has decided to abandon its seven year old scheme to control the price of coffee.

The Finance Ministry said coffee exchanges at Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Victoria would be closed temporarily to prevent damaging speculation during establishment of a new policy.

The Finance Ministry announced that the Government would provide banking assistance, reduce taxes and take other measures to help Brazilian coffee growers to compete favorably in foreign markets.

"These measures," a Finance Ministry statement said, "will strengthen our product in the international market, make for normalization of exports and render direct or indirect intervention of the National Coffee Department in the coffee market unnecessary."

The National Coffee Department is an adjunct to the Finance Ministry. Its sole purpose has been to control export prices through withdrawal of surplus production from plantations. The surplus has been burned.

More than 52,000,000 bags, weighing 132.23 pounds each, have been burned since this method of disposing of surplus coffee was undertaken late in 1929.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (AP)—The collapse of the negotiations between Brazil and Colombia, in which an agreement was sought on price parity and control of coffee production, brought an end today to the coffee valorization scheme of the Brazilian Government.

The action of the Brazilian finance ministry in reducing the export tax on coffee by 75 per cent—thus eliminating the government's principal means of controlling the price of Rio and Santos coffees, was followed by a sharp break in the price of Brazilian coffee futures on the New York exchange.

December Santos futures opened at 8.12 cents a pound, off a full cent, the limit of decline permitted by the exchange in a day's trading.

Quebec Floats $10,000,000 Loan

QUEBEC (CP)—Premier Maurice Duplessis announces the Quebec Government has floated a $10,000,000 refunding loan at an interest rate of 1¾ per cent.

Proceeds of the loan, he said, would go to pay off a loan for a similar amount contracted by the Liberal Administration that preceded his Union Nationale Administration.

Complainants Against N. Y. Central Augmented

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission has authorized five additional groups to intervene in a complaint filed by Alabama and eight other southern states against the New York Central and other northern railroads.

The new intervenors are the State Corporation Commission of Virginia, the Virginia-Carolina Peanut Association, the Textile Traffic Association of Providence, R. I., the New England Paper & Pulp Traffic Association and the Toledo (Ohio) Chamber of Commerce.

The commission previously authorized numerous others to intervene in the case.

The southern states charge the railroads with "fostering monopoly" through refusal to grant reductions on freight shipped between the South and territory north of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi rivers.

Inland Steel Co. Earns $2.82 in Sept. 30 Quarter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Inland Steel Company and subsidiaries report for the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1937, a net profit of $4,433,375 after depreciation, depletion, interest, estimated normal federal income taxes, but before surtax, equal to $2.82 a share on the 1,573,950 no-par shares of capital stock outstanding.

This compares with $3,178,383, or $2.02 a share, on 1,573,950 shares in the preceding quarter and $3,788,199, or $2.52 a share on 1,499,000 shares in September quarter of previous year.

AAA Chief Asks Compulsory Curb On the Corn Crop

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—A representative of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration has recommended before the House Agriculture Committee a compulsory curb on the corn crop. This is the first time that such action has been taken since the Supreme Court invalidated the Bankhead Act with its penalty taxes on cotton marketed in excess of prescribed quotas.

Claude R. Wickard, chief of the AAA North Central Division was the witness. He proposed a penalty tax of 25 cents a bushel on corn producers selling their grain in excess of their allotted share of a national quota to be fixed in general farm legislation. The penalty would apply only in the corn-hog region.

Application of Tax

Under the program which he outlined, the penalty tax would be applied only in years of an emergency surplus. Pending such a development, the AAA would rely on the present soil conservation program, bulwarked by commodity loans to bring about shifts from corn to other crops.

No attempt would be made to compel compliance by corn-hog producers with the soil conservation program. Even if a large surplus carry-over threatened lower corn prices and loans were invoked, those not participating in the program would be eligible to borrow on their stored supplies, although on slightly less advantageous conditions than farmers who had made the required acreage shift.

Presumably the marketing quota would not become operative until supplies had been accumulated under the ever-normal granary principle to such an extent that price demoralization was imminent, and the point at which the quota was to be invoked would be stipulated in legislation instead of being left to the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture as under the Bankhead Act.

This is the first time that an AAA official had directly urged the application of penalty tax features and compulsory marketing quotas to a major commodity.

Bankhead Tax

The Bankhead Act imposed a 50 per cent ad valorem tax on all cotton ginned in excess of individual quotas allotted to farmers on the basis of their share in the national, State and county quotas prescribed by the AAA.

The latest AAA proposal found the House Committee more than ever opposed to the principle of compulsory marketing control, which it would seek indirectly to accomplish. Several members spoke disparagingly of the proposal, and predicted that nothing of such a nature would be approved by the committee.

A majority of the committee members present seemed inclined to make an exception to this general attitude in the case of tobacco and to sanction marketing control for that product. This, they said, was because of the wide support of the principle in the tobacco belt.

Trade Head Attacks 'Rise of Economic Nationalism' in U. S.

CLEVELAND (AP)—James A. Farrell, chairman of the National Foreign Trade Council, attacked "the rise of economic nationalism" and "lack of a spirit of international cooperation" as the council opened its twenty-fourth annual convention.

"This has led some Americans to preach the strange doctrine of self-sufficiency," Mr. Farrell, former president of United States Steel Corporation, declared in a prepared address.

"The continued increase in our trade with the rest of the world gives proof that it is neither expedient nor sound policy to lend an ear to the sophistry of those who on various grounds advocate economic isolation."

Mr. Farrell's son, James A. Farrell Jr., read his address.

"We are 100 per cent against economic nationalism and 100 per cent for Secretary of State Hull's trade bargaining program," the council's president, Eugene P. Thomas of New York declared in an interview as the convention got under way.

(The United States under the Trade Agreements Act of 1934 has negotiated reciprocal agreements with 16 foreign countries. These nations account for about 36 per cent of United States exports and 42 per cent of United States imports. Congress has given the President power to raise or lower tariffs as much as 50 per cent in such bargaining.)

New Haven's September Deficit Is $721,359

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 26 (AP)—The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad operated last month with a deficit of $721,359 after charges had been deducted. This cocmpares with a net income of $122,224 for September, 1936.

Trustees of the road report the gross revenue last month was $7,012,095, an increase of $203,914 over the similar period last year, but operating expenses were $972,049 more than in September, 1936.

After expenses, taxes, equipment and joint facility rents, the report showed a net railway operating income of $305,913, a decrease of $762,604 under last September. Freight revenue disclosed an increase of $39,938 over September, 1936, while passenger revenue increased $135,944.

The deficit after charges for the nine months' period this year was given as $4,635,141 as compared with $4,814,937 for last year. Gross revenues over this period in 1937 totalled $61,880,500 which was an increase of $4,639,974.

Street Sees Official Control Of Trade Cycle as Guesswork

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Of the non-monetary, or "anti-deflationary" aids to business, prepared by Wall Street rumor for the Administration to accept, the most discussed are modification of the capital gains tax and the undivided profits tax.

The Wall Street reasoning which attributes the recent decline in large part to these taxes seems open to question. Street reasoning takes two forms; first, that these taxes accentuate the business cycle, making it swing higher and then lower; and second, that they put a brake on business enterprise at all times, good or bad.

Tax Discourages Trading

The present capital gains tax adds net realized stock market profits to a man's income, for taxing purposes, and for wealthy men this is a heavy burden. The law used to segregate net capital gains and tax them a flat 12½ per cent, which was much less than a wealthy man pays on the top of his income. It seems fairly easy to see that the present arrangement discourages wealthy men from trading in stocks or in any other kind of equity and encourages tax-exempt investment. It has somewhat the same effect as the 50 per cent tax on profits in the silver market, which wiped out that market three years ago. On the other hand the argument that the present capital gains tax tends to aggravate market swings, by discouraging sales at the top and encouraging them at the bottom, is extremely hard to follow and seems to raise as many logical questions as it answers.

The surplus tax on undivided profits appears to aggravate the business cycle by encouraging dividend payments and refinancing, at the top, and non-payment of dividends and corporate bankruptcy at the bottom of the cycle. However, this tendency is offset somewhat by the fact that it discourages plant expenditures at the top. Its net effect appears to be that of increasing, at the top of a cycle, the velocity of money flowing into and out of corporate tills, and decreasing it at the bottom.

Lack of London Selling

As for the charge that the tax is a continuing drag on business enterprise, some interesting guesswork is possible. It hits the weakest companies and misses the strongest. It brings heavy money into the tax revenues, but the Government is spending this and more. In fact all the heavy taxation which business now pays goes back into circulation. It is merely spent by the Government instead of by business managements. The fashionable economic theory seems to be that the Government will spend it in more socially profitable ways than private business. The argument here moves over from economics to politics, from the financial to the editorial page. But the orthodox arguments about the "flow of capital into productive use being retarded" do not seem to have so much bearing on markets and economics as they do on politics.

Incidentally, for what it is worth, it has been observed here that in the last market break sympathy with the present political trend has been expensive to many people. London observers and traders, for example, seem to have failed for a long time to grasp the seriousness of the decline. This failure of British judgment to understand or anticipate Wall Street developments is considered here as unusual and worthy of an explanation.

It will be remembered in the "hot money" discussions of last year that one of the principal fears in connection with foreign investment here was that European investors, particularly British, might suddenly take alarm and start to sell, precipitating a decline in equities. Instead, however, London selling here, as an important market factor in the past two months, has been surprisingly conspicuous by its absence. The cynical Wall Street explanation is that the British have been oversold, or oversold themselves, on the efficacy of money management and the financial soundness of the national economic policies now in vogue with the American people.

Returning to an appraisal of Wall Street's charge that the new policies of this government are responsible for the break in sentiment, there is a line of reasoning popular here which runs as follows. "Private enterprise is over-loaded with taxes, including the stepped-up income taxes on rich men, the increased corporation taxes (normal income tax on undivided corporate profits) to the point where money-owners will not invest. Profit margins have been shrunk not only by the higher taxes but by the unprecedentedly sharp increase in hourly wages."

Your Choice of Economists

This reasoning seems to be a version of the familiar "unless we prosper nobody will prosper" line of reasoning which everybody now uses—farmers, trade unions, and corporate money-riskers. The money taken in taxes is promptly—perhaps all too promptly—spent by the Treasury. It stays in circulation. The Ricardian theory that higher wages mean lower profits has never been substantiated except as a decidedly short-run proposition. The 'private investment must not be over-burdened' theory can be logically offset by the mass purchasing power theory. Moreover higher hourly wage rates are steadily being offset by labor-saving devices resulting in lower unit-costs. Statistics on this lead in all directions. As President Roosevelt says, your conclusions depend on your choice of economists.

By the same line of logic, however, or anti-logic, the arguments from the Washington side of the fence seem equally feeble. In his last fireside talk the President said ". . . A few more dollars per week in wages, a better distribution of jobs with a shorter working day will almost overnight make millions of our lowest-paid workers actual buyers of billions of dollars of industrial and farm products." A good opposition economist can go to town attacking this statement.

The one thing that everybody seems to agree on is that national prosperity depends on a proper balance between different factors. Bankers stress the need of a balance between different prices, between supply and demand, between federal income and outgo. Washington spell-binders stress the need of a balance between farm income and industrial income, between unskilled wages and higher salaries, etc. But neither side seems prepared to offer any kind of measuring stick, standard, or other device by which the country can maintain any kind of a running or dynamic balance. Everybody is guessing.

The question is raised here whether any official policy or program can be set up to control or affect the business cycle, because all official policies and programs are actually parts of the business cycle. The would-be controller is compared to Archimedes. If he had a fulcrum he could move the earth but he can't move it by standing on it.

U. S. Power Output Makes a New High

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Electricity production for public use in the United States reached a new high of 118,809,000,000 kilowatt-hours in the 12-month period ended Sept. 30, 1937, according to the Federal Power Commission.

Total production in September was 9,985,000,000 kilowatt-hours as compared with 10,378,000,000 in August, which, on a comparable basis, is an increase of 7.2 per cent over September, 1936. Average daily production in September was 332,833,000 kilowatt-hours, 0.2 per cent less than the average daily production in August. Production by water power in September was 32 per cent of the total.

Electric utility power plants consumed 4,030,059 net tons of coal in September, 1937. Of this amount, 3,872,264 tons were bituminous coal and 157,795 tons were anthracite, decreases of 4.0 per cent and 1.6 per cent, respectively, when compared with consumption in the preceding month.

New England Power Earnings Take Jump

New England Power Association and subsidiaries report consolidated net earnings for the nine months ended on Sept. 30 $1,666,770, equal to $1.25 a common share, according to a statement issued by Frank D. Comerford, chairman of the board. This compares with a net of $346,340, or 37 cents a share, on the common stock in the first nine months of last year.

In addition to reported earnings, Mr. Comerford made known that a special reserve had been set up out of this year's earnings because of "better than normal" water conditions. The amount thus segregated totaled $297,000 as of Sept. 30, and was equal to 32 cents a share on the common stock. "This reserve," said Mr. Comerford, "will be available in subsequent 1937 months for the reduction of production costs."

School Dean Sees Fear Being Created

HOT SPRINGS, Va. (AP)—Dean Wallace B. Donham of Harvard University's graduate school of Business Administration charged President Roosevelt with "creating fear in the minds of the business and financial community."

He asserted that, while approving of the President's earlier methods of changing the national attitude from one of fear to that of confidence, his present program for social reform "is too complicated for immediate success."

Speaking before the Association of National Advertisers in convention here, Mr. Donham said Mr. Roosevelt used "emotional uplift with much success" in the earlier days of his Administration, but by his present policies was alarming business.

The Harvard dean called upon the nation's advertisers to banish all fear from their advertising, "or else you will create a nation of neurotics or hypochondriacs."

Court Dismisses Miller's $5,000,000 Damage Suit

BALTIMORE (AP)—Judge Edwin T. Dickerson dismissed C. Wilbur Miller's $5,000,000 damage suit against 14 defendants, including internationally known financiers and companies.

Judge Dickerson quashed the suit, sustaining demurrers filed by the defendants.

"The court has reached the conclusion," he said, "that no cause of action against the defendants, or any of them, is stated in the declaration and that the demurrers should be sustained not on form but on fundamental grounds which cannot be cured by any restatement of the declaration—that the demurrers should be sustained without leave to amend."

The suit was filed in 1933 on charges the defendants had wrested control of the Davison Chemical Company and the Silica Gel Corporation from Mr. Miller. The defendants included the Chase National Bank; Albert H. Wiggin, former head of the bank; Sir Auckland Geddes, and the Rio Tinto Company, Ltd.

U. S. Sells Less To China; Trade With Japan Holds

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3—Advance figures on U. S. foreign trade during September reveal that Japan's blockade of the Chinese coast, beginning early that month, almost immediately destroyed the Chinese market for American goods. At the same time Japan began to buy less in American goods, but continued to sell as much as usual to the U. S.

Whereas the U. S. sold $6,081,000 worth of goods to China in August before the Japanese blockade was established along the Chinese coast, it sold only $1,559,000 during September. This much was possible because the British-owned port of Hong Kong was not affected by the blockade and continued to provide a channel whereby neutral goods could reach China.

The same figures, given out early by the Department of Commerce because of the current public interest in the Far East, disclosed that American trade with Japan has been affected somewhat by the war, but less decisively than trade with China.

U. S. Buying Holds Up

There has been no appreciable decline in American purchases from Japan—indicating clearly that the American public had not, at least in September, expressed any disapproval of Japanese aggression in China by voluntary boycott of Japanese goods. However, American sales to Japan dropped off sharply from $24,644,000 in August to $16,842,000 in September.

The decline in U. S. sales to Japan occurred notably in commodities essential to Japanese war activities. U. S. exports of iron, steel and tin scrap dropped from $4,473,394 to $1,401,878 from August to September. Exports of gasoline, fuel oil and various forms of unfinished metals all dropped. Only notable increase was in cotton exports which increased from $1,194,388 in August to $1,487,797 in September.

The explanation offered in informed quarters is that Japan built up such large reserves of raw materials essential to war that it is possible to reduce purchases of these items now, thus saving much needed foreign exchange. It is considered notable that Japan's purchases from the United States were brought down to an almost complete balance with sales to the United States, whereas the normal tendency for many years has been an import surplus in trade with the United States.

Embargo No Deterrent

Observers also note in the figures another blow at the conception of an arms embargo as a deterrent to war. It would appear that Japan carefully discounted in advance any possible American embargo on shipments of essential raw materials by building up such advance reserve as to make such an embargo academic. The net effect of the talk of the embargo has apparently been to induce Japan to do her war buying in advance instead of regularly after war started.

China's exports to the United States did not suffer from the war nearly as much as imports. The figure was $7,961,000 in August and $5,711,000 in September. For September of 1936 it was $5,374,000, indicating nothing abnormal in this figure. Presumably much of that the United States normally buys from China can still come in normal volume from Canton and Hong Kong.

The most interesting aspect of the figures to experts attempting to analyze Japan's economic strength and possible endurance was the fact that Japan's purchases from the United States in September were $16,842,000 whereas her sales to the United States were $15,988,000—very close to a balance of trade with the United States.

Wright-Hargreaves Earnings Increase

TORONTO (Canadian Press)—Net earnings of $3,951,591, equal to 71.84 cents per share on 5,500,000 shares issued, and comparing with net of $3,943,309, or 71.69 cents per share in 1936, were shown in the annual report of Wright-Hargreaves Mines, Ltd. The report, for the period ended Aug. 31, 1937, showed the company had the best year of its history.

Bullion recovery was $7,714,485, compared with $7,595,231 in the previous year; surplus was up from $4,550,921 to $4,592,000; tonnage was up from 387,464 to 429,120; reserves up from 1,352,779 to 1,455,609 tons.

Owing to extended program of development, costs were up from $3,720,266 in 1936 to $3,809,729 in 1937, but increased milling capacity more than overcame the difference.

During 1937 an average of 1,175.67 tons was milled daily with plant running 97.97 per cent of full time compared with 1058 tons daily in 1936 and mill operating 96.24 per cent of full time.

Two Akron Manufacturers Increase Prices of Tires

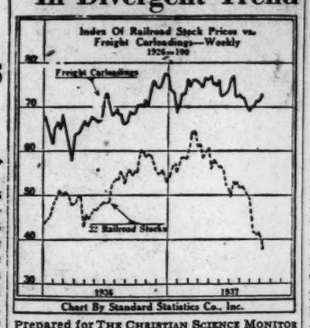
AKRON, Ohio (AP)—Two Akron manufacturers announced increases in tire prices. The General Tire & Rubber Co., posted prices 1 to 5 per cent higher, while B. F. Goodrich Co. announced "a number of minor revisions," most of them small increases.

United States Rubber Co. last week disclosed price boosts of from 2 to 6 per cent.

Commonwealth Edison Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—Commonwealth Edison Co., and subsidiary, supplying electric light and power to the city of Chicago, for the September quarter reported net income of $2,858,375 after the federal undistributed profits surtax, equal to 44 cents a common share, against revised net income of $2,022,027 or 31 cents in the September, 1936, quarter.

Rail Stocks, Loadings In Divergent Trend



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

As may be noted on the chart, the movements of railroad stock prices and freight carloadings bore a rough resemblance to each other during 1936 and the first six months of 1937. The story of the past few months is a different one. The trend of traffic has recently been upward but stock prices have continued to sag in reflection of general business sentiment and the increased wage and tax burdens placed on the rails.

Canada Imports Most From U. S. First Six Months

OTTAWA (CP) — The United States topped all nations supplying Canada with goods during the six months ended Sept. 30, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics said, while the United Kingdom came second.

Up 33.4 per cent from September, 1936, were Canada's total imports. Those from the United States gained 39.4 per cent, tose from Great Britain 21.5, those from the empire 27.6 those fro mforeign countries 36 per cent.

Imports totaled $421,464,544. The United States supplied $251,918,277, the United Kingdom $78,418,364.

Other leaders with figures for the first half of last fiscal year in brackets:

British West Indies $8,394,162 ($9,426,603); Australia $7,536,881 ($5,065,060); Germany $5,811,186 ($5,766,446); British South Africa $4,746,619 ($847,429); British India $4,691,867 ($3,935,588); New Zealand $4,122,645 ($2,184,021).

Belgium $3,989,272 ($3,115,007; France $3,558,193 ($3,298,418); Japan $2,919,905 ($2,087,737); Colombia $2,790,083 ($2,508,757); British Guiana $2,639,892 ($2,380,659); China $2,036,671 ($1,899,852); Peru $2,411,972 ($2,639,581); Italy $1,744,472 ($288,867); Netherlands $1,689,456 ($2,476,859); Newfoundland $1,554,176 ($1,387,902); Switzerland $1,482,468 ($1,305,744); Sweden $1,258,867 ($852,317).

Only Three Roads Find Higher Rates Meeting Pay Boost

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — The recently granted freight rate increases will completely offset the increases in wage scales of railroad employees in the case of only three major carriers, the Chesapeake & Ohio, Norfolk & Western and Virginian, according to Standard Statistics Company estimates, which point out that this is because of the preponderance of bituminous coal traffic on these roads. This condition may be changed materially, however, if the move now under way to secure a blanket increase of 10 per cent to 15 per cent in freight rates is successful.

Following are estimates (based on 1936 traffic) of the gains from the recent freight rate increase and of the cost of the recent boost in wages:

	(Thousands of dollars) Rate Increases	Wage Increases
Atchison	1,000	5,500
Baltimore & Ohio	2,900	5,040
Chesapeake & Ohio	3,700	3,240
Chic., Burl. & Quincy	980	3,235
Chic. & North Western	989	3,570
Colorado & Southern	186	220
Delaware & Hudson	240	965
D., L. & W	250	1,800
Erie	775	2,720
Great Northern	580	2,510
Illinois Central	1,025	3,776
Kansas City Southern	177	420
Lehigh Valley	280	1,620
Louisville & Nashville	1,750	2,970
Missouri-Kansas-Texas	250	970
N. Y. Central	4,500	12,580
N. Y., Chic. & St. L.	450	1,225
New Haven	380	2,470
Norfolk & Western	3,000	2,200
Northern Pacific	250	2,250
Pennsylvania	6,500	14,390
Pere Marquette	440	910
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie	702	875
Reading	750	1,910
Southern Pacific	250	6,610
Southern Railway	750	3,310
Texas & Pacific	200	820
Union Pacific	750	4,410
Virginian	500	340

Kreuger & Toll Debenture Distribution Announced

NEW YORK (AP)—Otis A. Glazebrook, chairman of the Murphy Protective Committee for Kreuger & Toll Company 5 per cent secured debentures, announced a distribution at the rate of $95 for each $1000 face amount deposited with the committee will be made to holders on Nov. 15.

The proposed distribution represents the full amount to be received by the committee from the distribution of $4,295,298 to be made by Kreutoll Realization Company, Ltd., on Nov. 1 after deduction of certain taxes.

Treasury Deficit For Four Months $375,092,998 Lower

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The deficit of the Treasury the end of the first four months of the current fiscal year, October 31, amounted to $562,403,216, compared with $937,496,214 at the end of the corresponding period of the preceding fiscal year. The public debt, on the other hand, increased to $36,956,368,228 on October 31, as against $33,832,528,147 on the like date of last year.

Government revenues increased $575,362,476 to a total of $1,983,450,590 for the four months to October 31, compared with $1,408,088,114 for the like months a year ago. Total expenditures were $200,269,477 greater, aggregating $2,545,853,806 in the current fiscal year through October 31.

Income Tax Receipts

The largest single item of increase in revenues was that of income taxes which rose $247,359,215 to $633,898,538. Receipts under the Social Security Laws mounted to $215,873,638 for the four months, compared with only $2072 last year. Miscellaneous internal revenues added $84,572,418 with total receipts of $695,549,030 in the first four months of this year. Custom receipts were up about $9,000,000 at $152,126,059.

The increase in expenditures was due to transfers to trust accounts such as the Old Age Reserve and Railroad Retirement accounts, which were $197,102,212 greater than last year, and the fact that revolving funds, such as that of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, which in the four months last year returned $208,409,438 to the Treasury, called upon it for an outlay of $44,674,316 this year.

While expenditures under the ordinary budget at $1,469,353,767 were $179,671,658 greater than they were a year before, due in part to the fact that expenses of the Civilian Conservation Corps were included, there was a sharp drop in items listed as "recovery and relief" to $700,612,573 from $1,131,437,819.

October Deficit Less

The deficit for October was $288,579,734, but of this $55,000,000 was represented by transfer to the Old Age Reserve and Railroad Retirement accounts. This compared with a deficit of $412,612,127 in October last year.

The increase in the public debt to approximately $37,000,000,000 brought the gross debt per capita to $285.07, compared with $262.81 on Oct. 31. 1936.

The computed rate of interest per annum on interest-bearing debt outstanding was 2.55 per cent on Oct. 31, compared with 2.578 per cent one year before.

Business Failures Lower

NEW YORK (AP)—Business failures in the United States for the week ended October 28 totaled 178, compared with 191 in the previous period and 149 in 1936, according to Dun & Bradstreet.

UNION TANK CAR COMPANY

Chicago, Ill., November 2, 1937.

The Board of Directors of Union Tank Car Company has declared a quarterly dividend of Forty Cents per share on the outstanding Capital Stock of the company, payable December 1, 1937, to stockholders of record at the close of business November 15, 1937. Checks will be mailed by the Chase National Bank of the City of New York, Transfer Agent.

C. W. HOCHETTE, *Secretary.*

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Wool Market Is Quiet and Prices Inclined to Ease

Weekly Wool Review

Actual business in raw wool remains at low ebb, despite more or less frequent inquiries. At the moment the undertone is mpre cheerful, this time based on indications from Washington that the Administration is letting down a bit on the margin requirements on purchases of securities as well as the distribution of surplus profits.

Just how beneficial all this will prove to the wool market remains to be disclosed as the industries and businesses affected begin to reap the benefits. It might easily be a pronounced factor in stimulating the wool goods market and thus bring about the long awaited demand for raw wool.

Prices Are Easier

Meantime inquiries continue to come in, usually at prices that are well below what most holders of raw wool insist on getting, as if the buyers were feeling out the market in an effort to determine just where the price level is located.

Such are the conditions of sales of fine Ohio delaine, around 35@37c in the grease; staple combing half blood Ohio wools at 37@38c; and combing three eighths 37@39c. The transactions are of small size and widely scattered. French combing graded fine territory wools are offered in small lots around 83@85c, scoured.

Overseas Markets Mixed

Price reductions in the wool goods trade are receiving wide attention in the raw wool market as a favorable reactions among buyers would undoubtedly give the needed impetus to break the prolonged lull in demand.

Overseas markets are somewhat mixed, with Australia holding firm while Europe is slow and showing an easier trend.

Only a few weeks ago the preparations for rearmament of the European nations were causing an active demand for military cloth which in turn kept wool prices high.

Mohair prices in Texas are reported showing new strength despite continued absence of any sizable volume of business. A trend in the opposite direction is the sentiment in the Boston market.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Europe Today	Last	Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.96⅛	$4.96⅛		$8.2397
Cables	4.96⅛	4.96⅛		8.2397
France—franc	.0338	.0337		$
Belgium—belga	.1692	.1692		.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2310	.2314	$	
Italy—lira	.0526	.0526		.0526
Germany—mark	.4021	.4020		.4033
Holland—guilder	.5528	.5529	$	
Sweden—krona	.2559	.2559		.4537
Norway—krone	.2495	.2494		.4537
Denmark—krone	.2217	.2216		.4537
Spain—peseta	.¹	.¹		.3267
Greece—drachma	.0091	.0091		.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1887	.1887		.2382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0350	.0350	$	
Finland—finm'k	.0220	.0220		.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1975	.1975		.2961
Poland—zloty	.1891	.1891		.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0451	.0451		.0748
Roumania—leu	.0076	.0076		.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0233	.0233		.0298
South America				
Argentina—peso†	.2975	.2080		.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0565	.0565		.2025
Chile—peso†	.0375	.0375		.2060
Peru—sol	.2575	.2575		.4740
Uruguay—peso	.5900†	.5900†		1.7510
Far East				
Japan—yen	.2895	.2892		.8440
India—rupee	.3749	.3748		.6180
Java—florin	.5545	.5545		.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3106	.3110	*	
Shanghai—dol	.2950z	.2950z	*	
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5831	.5831		.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.5012	.5012		.5000
Canada				
Canada—dollar	1.0003	1.0003		1.6931
Mexico				
Mexico—peso	.2780	.2780		.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar. ‡Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper peso. zNominal.

Treasur, Statement

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (AP)—The position of the Treasury on Nov. 1: Receipts, $89,580,860; expenditures, $81,795,294; balance, $2,683,585,798; customs receipts for the month, $1,954,612. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $2,007,363,652; expenditures, $2,624,836,822, including $710,954,404 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures, $617,443,170; gross debt, $37,009,026,554, an increase of $42,-658,325 above the previous day; gold assets, $12,803,130,404, including $1,271,598,-559 of inactive gold.

Boston Stocks

Nov. 3, 1937

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
..	Am Pneumt	65c	65c	65c	75c
..	Am Pneumt pf	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1½
3.00	Bigel-Sanf pf	87	87	87	
5.00	Bos Elevated	54¼	54¼	54¼	54¼
2.00b	Bos Her-Trav	20	19½	19½	20¼
..	Bos & Me pr pf	15	13½	13½	15
..	B & M st A pf	5	4½	4½	5
..	B & M st B pf	6	5½	5½	5½
3.00	Ea G&F pf	33	33	33	35
4.50	Ea G&F pr pf	56	56	56	56⅞
..	Eastern SS	4	4	4	4⅜
8.00	Edison Elec	129	128	128½	128½
1.00b	Emp Group	15⅜	15½	15⅜	15⅜
1.87½	Fi Nat Stores	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	32⅞
.50d	Gilchrist	9½	8⅜	9½	6⅞
..	Hath Bak B	62½c	62½c	62½c	50c
..	Isle Royale	3	2¾	2¾	2¾
2.00	Mergenthaler	26	26	26	26
..	Narr Rac A	3	3	3	3
3.25d	N E Tel & Tel	107¼	100	100	107¾
..	North Butte	63c	60c	62c	61c
3.50a	Old Colony	7½	7½	7½	7½
1.00d	Pac Mills	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	17½
.40	Shawmut Asso	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12½
..	Unit Gas	5½	5½	5½	5⅞
2.50b	Unit Shoe M	73½	72	73	72⅞
1.50	Un Shoe M pf	40½	40½	40½	39¾
..	Utah M & T	1	97c	1	1
..	...				

a—Paid in 1936, no regular rate. b—Exclusive of extras. d—Paid in 1937, no regular rate.

Wool Top Futures

NEW YORK (AP)—Wool top futures closed easy, 30 to 40 lower.

	High	Low	Last	Prev.
Dec.	90.0	88.0	87.0b	
March	90.0	88.0	87.0b	
May	90.0	88.0	87.0b	
July	90.5	88.0	87.0b	

b—Bid.

Sugar Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
NY Mar. No. 3	2.34	2.34	2.34	2.34	
Wld Mar No. 4	1.10½	1.10½	1.09½	1.09½	—.02½
Wld May No. 4	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	—.02½

Hide Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
Mar.	11.00	11.03	11.06	11.06	—.07

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
21	3⅜s '43-'40 June	105.28	105.22	105.28
15	3¼s '16	106.20	106.17	106.17
5	3⅜s '47-'43	106.01	106.31	106.31
30	3¼s '45-'43	106.23	106.20	106.20
4	3¼s '46-'44	106.16	106.15	106.16
27	4s '54-'44	111.18	111.14	111.18
32	2⅞s '47-'54	102.24	102.20	102.24
8	3s '48-'46	104.15	104.11	104.15
1	3⅛s '48-'46	104.30	104.30	104.30
5	4¼s '52-'47	115.20	115.15	115.20
3	3⅜s '51-'48	100.25	100.23	100.25
5	3¼s '52-'49	104.15	104.15	104.15
44	2½s '53-'49	98.9	98.6	98.7
88	2¾s '54-'51	100	99.31	100
5	3s '55-'51	102.29	102.29	102.29
22	2⅞s '60-'55	100.23	100.19	100.21

Federal Farm Mortgage

13	3s '47-'42	102.30	102.29	102.30
13	3¼ '54-'44	102.30	102.30	102.30
40	3s '49-'44	102.16	102.15	102.16

Home Owners' Loan

11	2¾s '49-'39	100.27	100.23	100.26
100	2½s '44-'42	100.18	100.18	100.18
49	3s '52-'44	102.16	102.12	102.16

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
3	Alb & Sus 3½s '46	100	100	100
13	Alleghany 5s '44	80½	80½	80½
23	Alleghany 5s '50 st	28½	27½	27½
2	Allied Strs 4½s '51	89	89	89
51	Allis Chalmers 4s '52	104¼	103½	103½
7	Am&For P 5s 2030	65	65	65
21	AmIGChem 5½s '49	103¾	103½	103¾
5	Am Int 5½s '49	97	96¾	97
16	Am T & T 5½s '53	113½	113¼	113½
44	Am T & T 3¾s '66	100¼	100	100⅜
128	Am T & T cv 4½s '39	103¼	100½	100¾
16	Am T & T cv 5s '61	100⅜	100	100⅜
5	Am T Fdr cv '50	104	104	104
2	Am W W & E 6s '75	93½	93½	93½
22	Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	103¾	103½	103½
19	Ang C Nitrate deb '67	32½	32	32
3	Arm Del 4s '57	94⅞	94¾	94⅞
28	Arm Del 4½ '55	95¾	94½	94⅞
47	AT&SF 4s '95	110⅛	110	110⅛
5	AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	103	103	103
2	AT&SF 4s 1909-55	106	106	106
102	AT&SF cv 4½s 48	102	106⅜	106
6	AT&SF 4½s C-A '62	111⅜	111¼	111¼
5	Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	35	34	34
1	Atl Gu & W I 5s '59	64	64	64
1	Bald Loco 5½ '40 st	102	102	102
28	B&O rfg 6s '95	57¾	56⅛	56⅛
10	B&O 1st 5s '48	88	85	85
41	B&O rfg 5s '95	51½	49	49
2	B&O 5s '96F	50	48	48
6	B&O 5s 2000D	50½	49	49
37	B&O cv 4½s '60	44	42⅛	42⅛
21	B&O cv 4s '48	82⅜	90	80
7	B&O 5s S W '50	69	67	67
2	Bang&Ar 4s cv '51 st	108½	108½	108½
2	Bell TPa 5s '48B	117⅛	117⅛	117⅝
3	Bell TPa 5s '60C	126	126	126
32	Beth Stl 4¼s '60	102½	102¼	102½
27	Beth Stl 3¾s '66	94	93⅜	93⅝
76	Bost&Me 5s '67	50½	50	50
32	Bost&Me 4¼s JJ '61	47	47	47
19	Bost&Me 5s '55	52	51¼	51¼
1	Bos&NY AirL 4s '55	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
9	BotConM 6½s '34ct	11⅛	11	11
3	Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	101½	101½	101½
38	Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	64½	62½	62½
4	Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50	84⅝	84½	84½
4	Bkly Un Gas 5s '57 B	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞
2	Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	193½	103⅜	103½
1	Buf R&P 4½s '57	56¼	56	56
1	Can Sou 5s '62	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
6	Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	114⅞	114¾	114¾
10	Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	117	117	117
9	Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	112	112	112
7	Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	111⅞	111⅝	111⅝
2	Can Nor 6½s '46	112½	121½	122¼
49	Can Pac 5s '44	112	111¾	111¾
1	Can Pac 5s '54	102¼	102¼	102¼
1	Can Pac 4½s '60	97¼	97¼	97¼
27	Can Pac 4s perp	88½	88½	88½
2	Caro C & O 6s '52	107½	107½	107½
1	Celotex 4½s '47 ww	80¼	80¼	80¼
2	Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	8¼	8¼	8¼
2	Cen Ill E&G 5s '51	96¾	96½	96¾
20	Cen Pac 5s '60	77¼	74¼	74¼
1	Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	104	104	104
10	Cen RR NJ 5s '87	39	38⅝	38⅝
2	Certain-td 5½s '48	63½	63½	63½
3	C&Ohio cn 5s '39	106¼	106	106¼
1	C&O 3½s '96 D	95¾	95¾	95¾
5	C&O rfg 3½s '96 E	95¼	95⅛	95⅛
9	CB&Q gen 4s '58	108½	109½	109½
4	CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	106¼	106¼	106¼
8	Chi&E Ill 5s '51	16½	15¼	15¼
2	Chi&E Ill 5s '51 ct	21	20¼	20¼
34	Chic Gt West 4s '59	7⅝	7¼	7¼
4	Chi I&L 6s '66	7¼	7¼	7¼
1	Chi I&L 5s '66	11⅜	11¼	11¼
114	CMSP&Pac 5s '75	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
3	CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	33	33	33
35	CM&StP 4½s '89 E	33	33	33
3	Chi&NW 6½s '36	22½	22½	22½
22	Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	11⅛	11	11
1	Chi&NW gm 5s '87	20	20	20
21	Chi&NW cv 4½s '49	8	7⅝	7⅝
1	Chi&NW 4½s 2037	10⅜	10	10
1	Chi&NW 4½s 2037 C	10⅜	10	10
8	CRI & P 4½s 52A	9½	9½	9½
1	CRI & P4½s52A ct	5½	5¼	5¼
19	CRI&P cv 4½s 60	19	19	19
27	CRI&P 4s 88	9¾	9¾	9¾
8	RI&P rfg 4s34	9	8½	8½
12	CRI&P rfg 4s34 ct	8¾	8⅜	8⅜
5	Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	104½	104½	104½
11	Ch Un Sta 3¼s 51	96¼	96	96¼
21	Ch & W Ind 4½s 62	97⅜	97½	97½
8	Cinn Gas&El 4½s 67	106	106	106
3	Cinn Gas & El 3¼s 66	102	102	102
10	CinUnTerm 5s 57 C	70½	73⅞	73⅞
7	CCC&StL 4½s 77	74½	73⅞	73⅞
2	CCC&StL 4s91 CWM	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛
15	ClevUnTerm 5½s 72	106	105½	106
102	ClevUnTerm 5s 73	102	101½	101½
19	CClevUnTerm4½s77C	98	97⅝	98
1	Col Fel 5s 43	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
7	B&O 5s S W '50	49	48	48
1	Colombia G 5s 52 ctf	94½	94½	94½
8	Colombia G 5s 1961	92¼	92	92⅛
2	Col Ry Pw&L 4s 65	105½	105½	105½
16	Com'l Cred 3¼s 51	97½	97¼	97¼
41	Com'l Cred 2¾s 42	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
17	Com'l Inv Tr 3½s 51	101½	101½	101½
1	Com'l Inv Tr 4s 52	104¾	104½	104¾
6	Con Edis 3¼s 46	102¼	102¼	102¼
10	Con Edis 3½s 56	107¾	107½	107¾
16	Con Gas NY 4½s 51	96¾	96	96
3	Con Gas 3½s 51	107	107	107
2	Consum Pow 3¾s 65	103¼	103	103⅛
10	Consum Pow 3½s 70	103¼	103	103¼
5	Consum Pow 3¼s 66	102¾	102½	102½
4	Container Cor 6s 46	90	90	90
1	Container 5s 45	100	100	100
6	Crane o 3½s 51	104½	104½	104½
13	Crown Cork 4s 50	103½	103½	103½
10	Crown Will 6s 51	43	43	43
1	Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	69¾	69¾	69¾
5	Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	106½	106½	106½
1	Del P&L 4½s '71	103½	103½	103½
1	Del P&L 4¼s '69	107¼	107¼	107¼
4	D G & E 5s '51	16	16	16
10	D & R G 4½s '36	14½	14	14
1	D & R G W 5s '55 Asd	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
27	D &RG West 5s '78	12	11	11
2	Det Ed 5s '52	108	108	108
1	Det Ed 4½s '61	113	113	113
1	Det Ed 3½s '66	104¼	104¼	104¼
2	Det Ed 3½s '67	101	101	101
2	Dow Chem 4½s '51	30	30	30
3	Duluth SS&A 5s '37	106⅞	106⅛	106⅛
9	Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	105	105	105
2	E TenV&G cn 5s '56	104	104	104
1	Ed Ill Bklyn 4s '39	102½	102½	102½
20	Elect Auto Lite 4s '52	110½	110½	110½
15	Elg Jol & E 5s '41	50¾	48¼	48¼
3	Erie rfg 5s '67	50¾	48½	48½
56	Erie rfg 5s '75	55½	55	55
8	Erie cv 4s '53 A	58⅛	54	54
4	Erie cv 4s '53 B	53	50½	50½

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
6	Leh Val 4½s 2003	34½	34	34
15	Leh Val 4s 2003	32⅜	31	31
2	Liggett & M 7s '44	128	127¼	127¼
1	Liggett & M 5s '51	124	124	124
6	Liquid Carb 4c '47	106¼	106	106¼
11	Loew's 3½s '46	99	98¾	98¾
1	Lorillard Co 5s '51	119⅛	119⅛	119⅛
7	Louisia & Ark 5s '69	73	73¼	73¼
1	Lou & N 5s 2003 B	102¾	102¾	102¾
8	Lou&N 4½s 2003	98½	98	98½
6	Louis2& N un 4s '40	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
1	Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	93¾	93¾	93¾
16	Lou&NAtlKng&C4s55	113	113	113
7	Lou Gas & El 3½s '66	102	101¾	102
3	Manat Sug 7½s '42	40	40	40
21	Manat Sug 7½s42ct	43	39½	39½
27	Manhat Ry 4s '90	33⅜	33	33
18	Manhat Ry 4s90ct	32¼	31¾	31¾
4	Marion StShov6s47	77	75	75
20	McKes&Rob 5½s '50	102	101⅞	102
3	Mead Corp 5s '45 A	100⅜	100½	100½
48	Met Ed 4½s '68	106½	105½	106½
1	Mich Cen 3½s '52	105¾	105¾	105¾
3	MilElRy&L 5s 61B	101	101	101
7	Mil El Ry&L 5s '71	100	100	100
15	MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	12¾	12	12¼
92	M-K-Tex 5s '62A	50	49	49¼
1	M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	26¾	26¾	26¾
74	M-K-T 4½s '78	44¼	43¾	43¾
20	M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	77	75½	75½
7	M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	41½	40½	40½
27	Mo Pac 5½s '49	5¾	5½	5½
28	Mo Pac 5s '65 A	21⅜	21	21
3	Mo Pac 5s '77 F	21	20¾	20¾
29	Mo Pac 5s '80H	21¼	20⅜	20⅜
5	Mo Pac 5s '81 I	24¼	20⅝	20⅝
1	Mo Pac 5s '81 I ct	20½	20½	20½
72	Mo Pac gen 4s '75	7¾	7	7
9	Mob & O 4½s '77	13⅜	13	13½
1	MonWPaPubSv4½s60	102¾	102¾	102¾
9	Mont Pow 3¾s '66	91⅜	91	91
11	Mor&Essex 4½s '55	64	63	63
1	Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	77¾	77¾	77¾
33	Nassau El 4s '51	33	31	31
60	Nat Dairy 3¾s 51ww	100½	99⅞	100½
17	Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	103⅜	103¼	103¼
10	NtRyMex4½s'57asd	2¼	2¼	2¼
9	Nat Steel 4s '65	106	106	106
2	N Y Chic & St L 5s '74	122¾	122¾	122¾
10	NEng T&T 4½s '61B	120⅜	120⅜	120⅜
2	N O Pu Sv 5s '52A	95⅛	95	95
6	N O Pub Ss 5s '55B	95	94¼	94¼
5	NO Tex&M 5s '45A	33½	33½	33½
2	NYC rfg 5s 2013	78	78	78
18	NYC 4½s 2013A	71½	70	70
1	NYC cn 4s '98	83	83	83
10	NYC 3¾s '46	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜
20	NYC 3½s '52	89½	87½	87½
4	NYC&HR 4½s 2013	70½	70½	70½
1	NYC&HR 4s '42	102¼	102¼	102¼
5	NYC&HR 3½s '97	94½	93¾	93¾
2	NYC&HR 3½s '97 reg	90	90	90
2	NY Ch&StL 6s '38	83½	83	83
8	NYCh&StL 1¾s '74A	74	73¼	73¼
19	NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	64½	62¼	62¼
5	NY Ch&StL 4s '46	95¼	95½	95¼
5	NY Com 4½s '53	108½	108½	108½
2	NY Dock Co 4s '51	52	52	52
5	NY Edis 3¼s '65	101½	101½	101½
7	NYNH&H cv 6s '48	24¼	24¼	24¼
1	NYNH&H cv 6s '40	36	36	36
10	NYNH&H 4½s '67	25	25	25
2	NYNH&H 4s '47	22½	22½	22½
2	NYNH&H 4s '56	22	22	22
6	NYNH&H 4s '57	10½	10½	10½
2	NY O & W rfg 4s'92	11¼	11	11
5	NY Steam 6s '47	107½	107½	107½
2	NY Tel 4½s '39	106⅞	106½	106½
2	NY Trap R 6s '46 st	77	77	77
9	NY W&Bost 4½s'46	5¾	5¾	5¾
5	Niagara Sh 5½s '50	90½	90½	90½
1	Norf Sou 5s '61A	12½	11¾	11¾
40	Norf & W 6s '96	117¼	117¼	117¼
14	Nor Am Co 5s '61	101½	101	101
1	Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	103	103¼	103
2	Nor Am Ed 5s '69C	98	98	98
51	Nor Pac 6s 2047	93½	92	92
2	Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	85	85	85
2	Nor Pac 4s '97	98	98	98
6	Nor Pac 3s 2047	65	65	65
17	Ohio Ed 4s '65	102½	102	102½
5	Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	95½	95½	95½
5	Ont Pw N Falls 4s '43	110	110	110
1	Ontario Tran 5s '45	115	111	88½
1	OreRR Nav 4s '46	109¾	109¾	109¾
3	Ore Sh Lin gtd 5s46	118	118	118
3	Or-WashRR&N 4s 61	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
1	Otis Steel 4½s '62	76	76	76
3	Pac Gas & El 3½s '66	99⅝	99½	99⅝
9	Pac G & E 3¾s '61	103	102⅝	102¾
11	Pac Gas & El 4s '64	106¼	106¼	106¼
1	Pac T&T 3¼s '66B	101½	101½	101½
1	Para Bway 3s '55 ct	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜
2	Para Pict 6s '55	98½	98½	98½
28	Para Pict 3¼s '47	80	78	78
3	Parmelee T s6 '44	45	44¾	45
3	Penn Dix 6s '41 A	94¼	94¼	94¼
2	Pen Ot&Det 4½s'77	104½	104½	104½
87	Penn RR 6s '36	87	86	86½
53	Penn RR gen 5s '68	53	52½	52½
5	So Ry 4s M&O '38	85	85	85
15	S W Gas&El 4s '60	100¼	100¼	100¼
3	Spokane Int 5s '55	16½	16½	16½
5	Staley Mfg 4s '46	102¾	102½	102½
14	Stand Oil NJ 3s '61	98⅞	98⅝	98⅞
30	Studebaker 6s cv '45	81	77	77
7	Swift&Co 3¼s '50	100	100	100½
50	T C I&RR 5s '57	122¼	122¼	122¼
2	Ten El Pow 6s '47A	84⅝	84½	84⅝
34	Tex Corp 3½s '51	104⅝	104½	104½
5	Tex&Pac 5s '77B	90	90	90
28	Third Ave aj 5s 60	8½	8	8
2	Third Ave 4s 60	37⅜	37¾	37¾
11	Tide W Asso O 3½s 52	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
3	Tol & Oh Cen 3¾s 60	102½	102½	102½
3	Un El Mo 3¾s 62	106	106	106
1	Union Oil Cal 6s 42	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛
15	UnU Pac 1st 4s 47	112½	112½	112½
3	Un Pac 1st 4s 47	111	111	111
1	Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	107	107	107
5	Un Pac 3½s 71	94¼	94¼	94¼
2	Unit Cig Wh Strs 5s 52	62½	62½	62¼
2	Unit Drug 5s 53	82½	81¾	81¾
39	US Pipe&Fdy 3½s 46	109	109	109
39	US Rub 5s 47	104¾	104⅝	104⅝
1	Utah Lt&Trac 5s 44	91	91	91
12	Utah P&L 5s 44	93¼	93	93
4	Utah P&L 5½s 47	54	54	53
6	Util P&L 5s 59	53¾	53	53
2	Vanadium 5s 41	89	88	88
2	Va El&Pow 4s 55A	108⅛	108¼	108¼
6	Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	104½	104	104
4	Wabash rfg 5½s 75	13½	13½	13½
15	Wabash 1st 5s 39	70¼	68¾	68¾
3	Wabash 5s 80 D	14	14	14
29	Wabash 4½s 78C	13½	12½	12½
4	Walker H 4¼s 45	104	104	104
1	Walwrth 4s 55	73	73	73
7	Warner Bros 6s 39	84½	84½	84½
3	Warren Bros 6s 41	42	42	42
5	Wash Term 3½s 45	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
9	Westch Lt 3½s 67	100½	100	100½
1	West Pen P 5s 63E	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝
10	West Md 5½s 77A	100¼	100¼	100¼
15	W'West Md 4s 52	95¾	95¼	95¼
1	WNY&Pa gen 4s 43	107¾	107¾	107¾
2	West Pac 1st 5s 46	19½	19½	19½
8	West Pac 5s '46 asd	19	18¾	19
10	Western Un 5s '51	78½	78	78
19	Western Un 5s '60	74	73¾	73¾
9	Western Un 4½s '50	72½	71½	71½
8	Wheel Stl 4½s '66A	93¾	93¼	93¼
3	Wilson & Co 4s '55	97¾	97¼	97¼
6	Wis Cent 4s '49	13⅝	13¼	13¼
19	Youngst S&T 4s '61	100⅜	100	99¾

Foreign Bonds

15	Abitibi P & P 5s '53	67	66½	66½
2	Akershus 5s '63

Labor Consolidates Power In London Borough Voting

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 3—Labor not only holds most of the gains it made three years ago, but has secured control of two more metropolitan boroughs, according to incomplete returns from Britain's municipal elections held Monday. Not a single Fascist candidate was elected, and only one Communist.

Voting took place for the governing bodies of some 400 of the chief cities and towns throughout England and Wales, besides 28 areas (boroughs) in and around London.

Labor, according to results announced up to today, has majorities in 17 out of 28 of these metropolitan bodies, where 1377 seats were to be filled.

In centers outside London labor has not done quite so well having lost control at Birkenhead and Wednesbury though gaining it at Bristol, Coventry and Edmonton.

Fifty-nine Fascist candidates stood in different parts of the country but not one has been elected.

Of nine Communists who stood only one has been elected.

Labor successes in London are attributed partly to good canvassing and partly to the feeling of confidence induced by the moderation and efficiency shown in the London Council, a body elected separately, which for four years has been under Labor control with Herbert Morrison as leader.

Lively Competition

The elections have been strenuously contested this year.

This has been partly because of the intrinsic importance of the municipal areas controlled by the bodies concerned, and partly because the unexpected success already achieved by the Labor opposition in capturing the London County Council, for which elections are held separately, caused Government supporters to make a special effort to prevent a similar landslide elsewhere.

In the provincial cities and towns one third of the municipal councilors retire annually and have had now to be replaced. In the London boroughs the election is triennial and all the seats have had this year to be refilled, the last election having been in 1934. There were thus about 1400 councilors to be chosen for London alone. Labor entered the contest in control of 15 out of 28 of the London borough councils. Labor's initial hold upon the councils in the provincial cities and towns was less strong, though here also it made a most strenuous attack.

Finance Chief Issue

The chief issue on which the elections have been fought has been that of finance. It has been claimed by the Government representatives, for example, that in those London boroughs where Labor has been in control since 1934, expenditure has gone up so seriously as to affect the welfare of the general community. To this Labor has replied that the money has been well spent and that parsimony on the part of their opponents in the past has gravely retarded necessary progress, especially with the public health services, including slum clearance and infant welfare work.

The rates, or municipal taxes, raised in England and Wales last year totaled £171,000,000. The increase in the past three years has been estimated at £25,000,000. The elections just held are looked upon as an important barometer of the position of the Government in the country as a whole. Their result also affects parliamentary electioneering prospects, as the political color of municipal bodies tends to tint that of representatives in Parliament for the corresponding areas.

New Detroit Mayor

© Bachrach

Richard W. Reading
Backed by A. F. of L., He Defeats C. I. O. Candidate

C.I.O. Is Routed At Detroit Polls; Reading Elected

DETROIT, Nov. 3 (AP)—The Committee for Industrial Organization failed by nearly 107,000 votes in its avowed attempt to "seize the reins of government" in Detroit's municipal election yesterday.

Final returns today showed that Richard W. Reading, "conservative" candidate for mayor, led Patrick H. O'Brien, the C. I. O. standard bearer, by 106,907 votes, while the top man of five C. I. O. candidates for the City Council fell 23,000 votes short of election.

Mr. Reading, who had the endorsement of the American Federation of Labor, received 260,957 votes. Mr. O'Brien, former State Attorney General, received 154,050.

Incumbent Councilmen Lead

Six incumbent councilmen who sought re-election led the nine who were victorious. They, like Mr. Reading, were supported by the local branch of the A. F. of L. The three others who won did not figure in the labor fight for political supremacy in the motor capital's government.

The lowest of the nine had 22,881 votes more than Maurice Sugar, attorney for the United Automobile Workers of America, C. I. O. affiliate, who stood tenth. Richard T. Frankensteen, assistant international president of the union, was eleventh.

The three other C. I. O. councilmanic contestants, all U. A. W. A. officials, placed thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth.

Started as Printer

The mayoralty winner is a former printer, newspaper executive and real estate dealer and has been a city official since 1921. On Jan. 1 he will replace Mayor Frank Couzens who did not seek re-election.

"I am so happy and proud," Mr. Reading said, "to see the splendid way in which the citizens of Detroit have met an emergency that threatened our institutions and government. The victory was one of all the people, determined to preserve nonpartisan, clean, progressive government here."

Homer Martin, president of the United Automobile Workers of America, commented that "organized labor has made its voice heard in the clamor of reactionary interests . . . and their claim to 'nonpartisanship.'"

"A new and powerful factor has entered the city's political life," he added. "Organized labor, win or lose, will continue its fight for the social and economic betterment of the working classes."

Nation Laggard In Ending Slums, Straus Declares

(Continued from Page 1)

states having their own housing authorities will be called here Nov. 22.

2. A later conference will be called on a wider basis.

3. The U. S. H. A. will not entertain new applications for federal grants and loans for 60 days because "we want to get started slowly and get our policies set."

4. Restrictions on the new homes to be built under the much-amended Wagner act require expenses to be cut to the bone, even to the abandonment of cross-ventilation of apartments, which Mr. Straus has urged for years.

5. Experience in every European country shows that government subsidies to low cost housing stimulate private housing construction and aid the private builder.

6. Similar European experience shows subsidies are essential for adequate low cost housing.

7. The U. S. is the "most backward nation in the civilized world" in slum clearance.

8. Maximum rent levels in big cities like New York, Chicago, and Detroit, under the amended law, must and will be kept to $5 and $5.25 a room, including utilities, and construction costs to $1200 a room—an amount so low, said Mr. Straus, that even the refinement of cross ventilation must be abandoned.

9. Easiest way of securing economies will be mass building for "whole neighborhoods."

Colorful Scene

It was a characteristic Washington "first-appearance" press conference always accorded important new government officials like a Hollywood first night. Twenty painted aluminum chairs were drawn up to a long table, and 20 reporters, including five women, fired questions continuously at the dynamic Mr. Straus while six photographers hardly stopped for an instant in shapping from above, below and at the level of the administrator's head, most with flashlights, but others crawling about the floor for freak shots with candid cameras.

Mr. Straus showed fair control under the circumstances and only addressed the reporters as "boys" once. The warmth of the flashlights fanning his face and their glare did not interrupt his replies, nor the rumble of film changing, snapping shutters, clicks, tinkling of reflectors nor crack of bursting bulbs. First one and then another reporter shouted queries, sometimes, simultaneously. A slight, dapper, dynamic executive, Mr. Straus walked quickly to the head of the table, clipped his oval glasses firmly to his nose and quickly showed himself an enthusiast for low cost housing subsidies, apologizing once for constant reference to European experience.

This was after a reporter had challengingly asked if government subsidies weren't going to compete with private building.

"If you confine building to slum dwellers you encourage private building," he said. "That is the experience of every single country that undertook the program—England, Sweden, Holland, Switzerland, principally."

"But don't you prevent people from buying houses?"

"All human experience is to the contrary," Mr. Straus said warmly as the cameras clicked his new expression. "The law makes it a condition not to go below $1000 a room in most cities and $1200 in those over 500,000. I take it to be the intention of Congress to get rents down to what slum dwellers can pay—not the low income class but the lowest income class. That means not over $5 or $5.25 in cities like New York, Chicago and Detroit.

"Does that include utilities?"

"Yes," said Mr. Straus. "That means the cost of projects must be scaled down. It is a slum drainage project. We must simplify down to the bone. I have advocated crossventilation for every apartment for years, but at these costs we must desert that. I will administer the law as well as I can and have the feeling it will work. The greatest economy is in design, and we must try mass construction for whole neighborhoods."

Forty-Year Basis

"With a $1000 limit can you build a house that will last 40 years?" asked a reporter from an architectural journal.

"It's true the law establishes a 40-year amortization basis, but I think it can be done."

"Won't it get into the slum class?"

Mr. Straus thought not, if the structures were planned and placed correctly. How about Mayor LaGuardia's proposal before a House committee, somebody asked, that building unions might make hourly wage concessions if guaranteed regular employment?

"It is something I've done an awful lot of thinking about," said Mr. Straus mysteriously, "but I'm not ready yet to do any talking." As though to give emphasis to the point he voluntarily repeated the same statement, with a smile.

The cameramen, who had been hanging in wait for a new change of expression all let fly at this, and a candid camera man who had been crawling about the floor popped up suddenly by the table with a faint click.

"Thank you," said the reporters, and the new housing administration was launched.

Heads Engineers

D. Robert Yarnall
Elected President of the United Engineering Trustees

Engineers Elect Yarnall to Head United Trustees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 3—Election of D. Robert Yarnall, Philadelphia engineer, as president of United Engineering Trustees, joint agency of the four founder societies of civil, mining and metallurgical, mechanical and electrical engineers was announced here today. Mr. Yarnall succeeds George L. Knight, vice-president of the Brooklyn Edison Company.

Founded by charter in 1904 "to advance the enginering arts and sciences in all their branches, to further research in 'science' and engineering, to maintain a free public engineering library, and to advance in any other manner the profession of engineering and the good of mankind," the United Engineering Trustees administer properties valued at $4,000,000, consisting of the Engineering Societies Building, Engineering Societies Library, and endowment funds which the corporation holds jointly with the four founder societies.

Through the foundation, library board, and the administrative department, the trustees aid research operate the Engineering Societies Library, which is the largest strictly engineering library in America, and carry on many other activities.

Mr. Yarnall, nationally known industrialist and engineer, was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1905. In 1912 he organized the Yarnall-Waring Company, manufacturers of power plant specialties. In 1920 he was a member of the commission in Europe in charge of feeding German children. He is a director and chairman of the public affairs committee of the American Engineering Council and vice-chairman of the Engineering Foundation.

Attempt at Revolt Fails in Paraguay; War State Decreed

ASUNCION, Para., Nov. 3 (AP)—A state of war was enforced in this capital last night after an attempted uprising by members of the army who sought to create a dictatorship.

Lieut. Col. Arturo Bray, chief of the Asuncion headquarters, was authorized to establish the rule, although a communique from the Secretary of State said the revolt had been suppressed.

The insurrection apparently centered at Concepsion, 135 miles north of Asuncion.

[Newspaper dispatches to Buenos Aires said the Government quickly gained control and the rebels surrendered unconditionally. These reports declared the rebels, adherents of Col. Rafael Franco, deposed provisional president, were in one regiment of the Asuncion garrison.]

"A fraction of the army headquarters at Concepcion revolted against constitutional authorities in order to reinstall dictatorship," the Paraguayan Secretary of State said.

"The government of the republic . . . has control of the situation in the capital and has the unbreakable loyalty and support of army and navy commanders to crush the revolters and punish them.

"All regiments at Asuncion are loyal and are ready to proceed on orders. The Chaco division is loyal and at its post. Order in the rest of the country has not been effected.

Nicaraguan Troop Charge Reiterated by Honduras

TEGUCIGALPA, Hond., Nov. 3 (AP)—The Honduran War Office said yesterday it had confirmed reports that large contingents of Nicaraguan troops had been dispatched to the Honduras-Nicaragua border.

[In Managua, Nica., Gen. Rigoberto Reyes, chief of the Nicaraguan National Guard staff, denied there had been any but "routine" troop movements.]

The War Office declared that several hundred Nicaraguan National Guardsmen had left Leon for the frontier, and that troop concentrations violated the Sept. 7 agreement between the two Central American nations to take no military steps in their border dispute.

Official circles expressed disappointment at the occurrence when a mediation conference, including a United States representative, is about to meet in San Jose, C. R., to attempt settlement of the territorial disagreement.

Meanwhile, announcement was made of the resignation of Foreign Minister Julio Lozano and his appointment as Honduran Minister to Washington. Undersecretary Carol Carlos Laines was appointed Acting Minister.

Elections at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York—Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia won by 454,425 votes over Jeremiah T. Mahoney, Tammany candidate. Thomas E. Dewey, special rackets prosecutor, defeated Harold W. Hastings, Tammany Democrat, for district attorney in Manhattan. Republicans gained a congressional seat by electing Bruce Barton, advertising man, to fill a vacancy.

New Jersey—Senator A. Harry Moore, Democrat, defeated Lester H. Clee, Newark minister and Republican, for the Governorship now held by Harold G. Hoffman, Republican.

Detroit—Richard W. Reading, city clerk, who had A. F. of L. support, was elected Mayor over Patrick H. O'Brien, C. I. O. candidate.

Canton and Akron, Ohio—Republican candidates for Mayor elected over Democrats supported by the C. I. O.

Boston—Maurice J. Tobin was elected Mayor in a five-man nonpartisan contest. Losers included former Gov. James M. Curley.

Virginia—James H. Price, Democrat and now Lieutenant Governor, walked away with the gubernatorial contest from J. Powell Royall, Republican.

Pittsburgh—Mayor Cornelius D. Scully, Democrat with C. I. O. support, defeated Robert N. Waddell, Republican.

Cleveland, Ohio—Republican Mayor Harold H. Burton re-elected.

Seventeenth New York District—Bruce Barton, Republican, led Stanley Osserman, Democrat, and George Backer, American Labor Party.

Twenty-fifth New York District—Ralph A. Gamble, Republican, defeated Homer A. Stebbins, Democrat.

Twenty-seventh New York District—Lewis K. Rockefeller, Republican, defeated Nancy Schoonmaker, Democrat.

Third Virginia District—Dave E. Satterfield Jr., Democrat, was unopposed.

Other Mayors Elected

Buffalo, N. Y.: Thomas L. Holling, Democrat; Akron, Ohio: Lee D. Schroy, Republican; Canton, Ohio: James Seccombe, Republican; Hartford, Conn.; Thomas J. Spellacy, Democrat; Bridgeport, Conn.; Jasper McLevy, Socialist; New Haven, Conn.: John W. Murphy, Democrat; Syracuse, N. Y.: Rolland B. Marvin, Republican; Albany, N. Y.: John Boyd Thatcher, Democrat; Worcester, Mass.: John J. Sullivan, Democrat; Binghamton, N. Y.: Charles W. Kress, Republican.

Troy, N. Y.: Frank J. Hogan, Democrat, Socialist and American Labor; Lynn, Mass.: J. Fred Manning (non-partisan election); Utica, N. Y.: Vincent R. Corrou, Democrat, and American Labor; Poughkeepsie, N. Y.: George V. L. Spratt, Democrat; Glens Falls, N. Y.: Earl H. Stickney, Republican; Lockport, N. Y.: Arthur W. Van de Mark, Republican; Ithaca, N. Y.: Joseph B. Myers, Republican; Hornell, N. Y.: Ernest R. Stewart, Democrat; Oneonta, N. Y.: Daniel Frankling Republican; Yonkers, N. Y.: Joseph E. Loehr, Democrat; Keene, N. H.: William J. Callahan, Republican.

Geneva, N. Y.: Dr. C. C. Neider, Democrat; Batavia, N. Y.: James J. Mahaney, Republican; Courtland, N. Y.: George C. Marsted, Republican; White Plains, N. Y.: Chauncey T. S. Fish, Republican; Canandaigua, N. Y.: George McG. Hayes, Republican; Johnstown, N. Y.: Walter F. Barter, Republican; Oswego, N. Y.: Willard J. Hall, Republican; Port Jervis, N. Y.: Wendell E. Phillips, Republican; Corning, N. Y.: Daniel Stimson, Republican and endorsed by Democrats; Oneida, N. Y.: Dr. Ansell K. Zellner, Republican; Pittsfield, Mass.: James Fallon (nonpartisan); Elmira, N. Y.: J. Maxwell Beers, Republican; Concord, N. H.: John W. Storrs (non-partisan); Jackson, Mich.: Russell H. Bengel.

Moore Wins Hard N. J. Fight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 3—Senator A. Harry Moore (D) of New Jersey, will on Jan. 1, become the first three-time Governor in the history of New Jersey, following the state-wide election in New Jersey yesterday, when he won one of the narrowest victories of his long political career, defeating his Republican opponent, State Senator Lester H. Clee, Newark preacher.

Senator Moore's plurality was 43,000, with virtually complete returns. In 1934 he was elected to the United States Senate with a plurality of 231,488.

Again it was the staggering totals rolled up in his home county of Hudson—where Mayor Frank Hague, Democratic state boss, holds forth—that carried Senator Moore to victory. He came out of Hudson with a margin close to 150,000. This total, together with Mr. Clee's failure to accumulate anticipated strength in Republican counties, provided the margin of victory.

Some time prior to his inauguration, Senator Moore will resign from the Senate. Then, as Governor, it is expected he will appoint his successor. Leading contenders for the place are State Senator John Toolan, of Middlesex County, one of the state's leading Democratic figures, and Col. William H. Kelly, Democratic state chairman.

Republican Legislature

As was the case during Senator Moore's two previous terms as Governor, it was indicated today that he will have a Republican Legislature to work with and that, therefore, his program for a reorganization of state government is virtually certain to be blocked.

The new state Senate will be made up of 18 Republicans and three Democrats. The House will have 41 Republicans and 19 Democrats. The Democrats controlled the lower house last year.

Election results were disappointing to the Republican leaders in populous counties, where Mr. Clee counted on substantial pluralities to offset the big Hudson County Democratic vote for Senator Moore. Mr. Clee's home county of Essex showed a strong sentiment for Senator Moore, when it had been counted on to deliver 40,000 to 50,000 majority for the Republicans. Mr. Clee won his county by only 14,069.

In Bergen County, where a clean government affiliate of the Essex Organization has been counted on to turn in a handy vote for Mr. Clee, the totals, with 136 of 371 districts counted, were: Clee, 25,834; Moore, 21,517.

Early Campaign Dull

The gubernatorial campaign, devoid of an arousing issue in its early stages, gathered momentum in the closing days when Mr. Clee loosed an attack on the Democratic machine in Hudson. After criticizing Hudson County judges for quashing warrants against 144 election officers charged with election fraud in the primary, he brought his campaign to an end accusing the Democrats of importation of "floaters and gangsters" to steal the election.

Early in the campaign he made Mayor Hague's domination of the Democratic organization and, through it, his influence on state administration, a leading issue. He did this in the face of advice it would be ineffective as it had been in past campaigns. Senator Moore ignored the attacks until nearly the end of his campaign, when at the traditional "home-coming" rally in Jersey City he lauded Mr. Hague's record of philanthropies. Hudson County, and particularly Jersey City, are noted for their welfare services.

Mr. Clee, Newark Presbyterian clergyman, invaded New Jersey politics little more than three years ago, when he emerged as a leader of the Essex County Clean Government Group.

Senator Moore bid for his third term as governor after a career started from modest beginnings in Jersey City and carried forward with assistance of the Hague organization.

Rejection Slips

When George Meredith was reading manuscripts for an English publisher, he recommended the rejection of Thomas Hardy's work.

Returns

(Continued from Page 1)

mained, on the whole, about as they were in 1936, with of course some isolated exceptions.

C. I. O.'s showing is an encouragement to remain in politics, without being the heady draught of victory. President Roosevelt and his New Deal seers on the one hand, or his opposition on the other, are more Delphic than the political correspondents if they can distinguish a trend bearing upon the future of the National Administration.

But beyond this political jockeying, lies the tremendous conclusion that honest government, effectively handled by political leadership, shrewd and fortunate publicity, and awakened public opinion, has shown that it can triumph not once but for re-election. And the message has gone to municipalities all across the land.

WPA Aids Drive To Preserve Elms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 — Good news from the forestry front, where a winning battle costing several millions dollars is being waged against the fungus threatening destruction to American elms, tells of WPA laborers making substantial gains in the 50-mile danger area surrounding New York City.

Summarizing the season's activities for 1937, Lee A. Strong, chief of the Government Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, lays special emphasis on the part played by WPA labor. "Without this help," he said, "we could not have accomplished what we did this summer."

The number of fungus-infected trees dropped 25 per cent below last year's total in New York, Connecticut and New Jersey. No new outbreaks were reported from elsewhere in the nation, and past difficulties in Baltimore, Brunswick and Cumberland, Md., Norfolk, Va., Cleveland and Cincinnati, Ohio, were apparently discovered and removed in time to prevent further spread.

'Hall' Is Deserted In Tammany Rout

By the Associated Press

New York, Nov. 3

For the first time in the memory of its oldest sachem, Tammany Hall was practically deserted on election night.

As the returns came in indicating that Tammany not only had lost the mayoralty and the office of district attorney, but even the Manhattan borough presidency in a clean sweep, Christopher D. Sullivan, Tammany leader, and most of the executive committee left early.

By 10 p. m. only two politicians, two newspaper men and the caretaker were left. The politicians left at 10:30, and the caretaker then ousted the newspaper men and turned off the lights.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

BEAUTIFUL Christmas Cards. Box Assortments, Religious, Humorous, Etchings, Wraps. 50 Brunettes with name imprint, $1.00. Big profits. C. N. ARNO, Jackson Bldg., Buffalo, N.Y.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

LONG BEACH, CALIFORNIA
Don Carlos Apartments—8th Place
Linda Vista Apartments—9th Place
Singles—Doubles—Triples
On High Mesa Overlooking Ocean
GENEVIEVE M. WILLETTE, Manager
3-32 8th Place Phone Long Beach 638202

SANTA MONICA, CALIF.
THE CHARMONT
You'll be happy at the Charmont. Three blocks from sea, church, shopping and transportation; reasonably priced; with garage.
130 CALIFORNIA AVENUE

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

CARS to all points of interest to Christian Scientists; also historical points; chauffeur guides; cars also by the hour. KEN. 1022. Charles W Cosman, 98 Gainsboro St., Boston.

HOUSES FOR SALE

GLENDALE, CALIF.—8 rooms, newly decorated; 4 bedrooms, 1 and ½ baths; 2 patios. View. Good neighborhood. $3950. Terms. Cost $7000. Owner, MRS. ANDERSON, 1303 Columbia Dr. Phone OM. 34922.

REAL ESTATE

LET us help you select your new home in Los Angeles; 12 years in the city—exclusive listings, all prices.
EDDY D. FIELD
1019 S. La Brea, Los Angeles, Calif. YO. 5151

HAL C. RITTER, REALTOR
SANTA ANA, CALIFORNIA
Specializing in Quality Orange Groves and other good properties. Office, 101 E. Third St.

WINTER PARK, FLORIDA. Home of Rollins College—On chain of beautiful tropical lakes. Adjoins Orlando. Write for details and photos on sales and rentals. WINSLOW & WESTON, Realtors, Winter Park, Florida.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

WOMEN

An opportunity to serve. In increasing our sales organization there are opportunities for women to represent our company in all parts of the United States. We sell beautiful, popular priced Suits, Coats and Dresses, made to individual measurements. Experience unnecessary—we teach you. Excellent commission. Our garments fully guaranteed and backed up by 50 years manufacturing experience. Write for free details. COLDREN KNITTING MILLS, Schuylkill Haven, Pa.

START own business selling friends nationally known guaranteed ringless hosiery; liberal commissions; investment unnecessary; free selling outfit. SILVER LADY, 366 Fifth Ave., New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

MAN—Experienced in supervision of art, purchase of engravings, follow-up printing, type, etc. Write C-16, Suite 2900, 333 North Michigan Ave., Chicago.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

LADIES—Selling from now to Christmas is easy; make money selling friends, co-workers, etc., famous Everwear Hosiery, nationally advertised lingerie; holiday specialties; special sampling arrangement; good profitable business; substantial profits. NEWMARK CO., 154 Nassau St., Suite 1418; Branch, 100 West 42nd St., Suite 707, New York City.

WILLIAMS' household polishes and cleansers; easy to sell; good profit; steady repeats. WILLIAMS CORP., 380 Pine St., Montclair, N. J.

ANTIQUES

WANTED to buy, old-fashioned furniture, old silverware, pictures and dishes. Box N-45, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BALTIMORE, MD., 3401 N. Calvert St.—Second floor, 3 rooms, kitchen, bath, enclosed porch. Univ. 6396 or Ver. 6950.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Complete list of furn. and unfurn. suites for immediate occupancy. HOWARD E. WHITING, 4 Brattle St. KIR. 8502.

NEW YORK CITY
140 EAST 46TH STREET
Convenient in both location and arrangement. The GILFORD offers an unusual choice of modern 1-2-3 room apartments, furnished or unfurnished; full housekeeping facilities; switchboard; gas for cooking and refrigeration without charge; maid service available; lease. Wickersham 2-9300

REMAINDER of lease to September in Hemenway Hotel, Boston; two-room suite, unfurnished, with hall, bath, fireplace; all windows overlooking Fenway; rent $62.50, includes electricity. Communicate Suite 814, for immediate occupancy.

REMAINDER of lease to September in Hemenway Hotel, Boston; beautiful suite overlooking Fenway; 2 large rooms, unfurn., hall, closets, fireplace; pantry, kitchen, bath; rent $87.50 includes electricity. Suite 316; immediate occupancy.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—2 rooms, kitchen, semi-private bath, suitable for couple or 2 ladies. 414 Emerson St. Randolph 1310.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

BOSTON—Large, comfortably furnished room, spacious closet, kitchen privileges; business lady preferred. Apt. 219, Hotel Hemenway, evenings.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

BEAUTIFUL refined home; best care; girl between 6 and 12 desired; companion for daughter; good schools; Oranges, N. J.; $15 week. Box X-54, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

BOOKS

SALE of books (fiction) from our lending library, 5 for $1.00. MISS AYER SHOP, 1338 Beacon St., Brookline, Mass.

CARPETS AND RUGS

BROADLOOM carpets, linoleums; a large selection in all price ranges. Samples submitted. DEXTER, 127 Madison Ave., N. Y.

ORIENTALS BOUGHT, SOLD, EXCHANGED. Reliable dealers of fine antique and modern Rugs. Expert Repairing and Washing Service. Yeterian Bros., 276 5th Ave., N. Y. MU. 4-4342.

RUGS, domestic and orientals, bought, sold, exchanged; largest used rug dealers in N. E. Armory Co., 903 Boylston St., Boston. Phone Com. 4045. We do cleaning and repairing too.

CORSETIERES

WM. R. HANDE VERA K. BAKER
154 EAST 56 STREET, N. Y. C.
Control for your figure combined with comfort.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS High type men and women for your office personnel.
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280 Broadway New York City Worth 2-2080

The Dunn Employment Service
ANN E. DUNN
Efficient office and technical help.
60 Park Place MA 3-4570 Newark, N. J.

THE MARGARET TIMM
Employment Agency, Inc., 578 Madison, N.Y.C.
PLACES HOUSEHOLD SERVANTS
Nurses Governesses Housekeepers

MRS. E. G. BONE'S EMPLOYMENT AGENCY Est. 30 years. First-class help of all nationalities. Arcade Building, Glen Ridge, N. J. Tel. 3-0736.

EXTERMINATING SERVICE

PROTECT your home against termite invasion; free inspection. Tel. LO. 5-6600. GUARANTEE EXTERMINATING CO. 500 Fifth Ave., New York City

FOLDING CHAIRS

FURNITURE for rent, CHROMSTEEL upholstered chairs, tables. JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS, 37 Haymarket Sq., Boston. CAP. 3632.

Winthrop Ames

Winthrop Ames, who passed on in Brookline, Mass., today, was for more than 25 years a theatrical producer. Upon his retirement from active work in 1929, he was widely praised for his revivals of Gilbert and Sullivan operas and for a long list of both new and classic plays which he had produced.

Born in North Easton, Mass., in 1871, he was educated at Harvard University and began his theatrical career in Boston, becoming manager of the Castle Square Opera House in 1904. In 1908 he moved to New York to manage the New Theater, and subsequently built the Little Theater and the Booth Theater, which he also managed. After his retirement, he continued to reside in New York.

Local Classified Advertising

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED

EXCHANGE your old pen for a new modern style; liberal allowance; expert repairs. LATREMORE'S, 45 Bromfield St., Boston.

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid, apartments, furniture pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 4-5973

FURRIERS

NOOBAR BASHIAN CUSTOM FURRIER
Remodeling, Repairing, Ladies' Cloth Coats Suits Custom Made George L. Curtis, Designer. 12 West Street, Boston. HAN 5971.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

COOK—A good experienced cook wanted at once. MRS. GLENNA COLLETT VARE, 379 N. Latches Lane, Merion, Pa.

WAITRESS, in private school, at once; Christian Scientist preferred. Box W, Shelton, Conn. Phone Huntington 23.

HOUSES FOR SALE

VERONA—Foreclosure places most attractive home on the market at a low price; owner anxious to sell; will finance large portion; beautifully located, and a real opportunity; other desirable bargains. Joseph Joiner, Box 170, Montclair, N. J.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

EXPERT PERSONAL WORK REASONABLE PRICES
Arthur W. Fitt, 26 West St., Boston

LAMPSHADES

EXCLUSIVE lamp shades for the better homes; all hand sewn and decorated; we mount and wire your vases also. Fannie Sherman Rose Lamp Shade Studio, 1664 Beacon St., Brookline, Mass.

MOVING AND STORAGE

A MORE complete service offered including storage, packing for rail or foreign shipment; local and interstate moving by van. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester Center, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2400

OFFICES TO LET

BOSTON—Two attractive sunny office rooms for rent on Bay State Road; ample parking space. Call KEN. 4257.

N. Y. C., 342 Madison Ave. (710)—Private sound-proof business office; 8 ft. x 17 ft.; good daylight; receptionist; quiet, harmonious atmosphere.

PAYING GUESTS

HOME to share on Cape Cod this autumn and in Florida during the winter; moderate rates; transportation to Christian Science services. Address: SEA PINES HOMESTEAD, Brewster-on-Cape Cod, Mass.

TRUEX HOME
134 Chester St., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Phone Oakwood 1678

PIANOS FOR SALE

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Steinway baby grand duart piano. Almost like new. Private family. Excellent condition, #228714. Tel. Longwood 1846.

PRINTING

Printing, Church, business, practitioners personal work, all kinds; low prices; good service. Call Pkg. Co., 13 E. 16 St., N. Y. C. Alg. 4-6147.

PRINTING C. M. HOOD COMPANY
15 Valley Street, South Orange, N. J.

REAL ESTATE

Alvord Bros., Realtors
Newton—Wellesley—Weston
Massachusetts

A FINE selection of bungalows and houses from $35 to $100 a month. COLLYER AND BAILEY, 10 South Grand Avenue, Baldwin 4151, Long Island, New York.

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in Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Carefully selected homes in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 273 Harvard Street
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For Sale—$75.00 a Month

will carry this new brick house, overlooking Washington, D. C. Six large rooms, 2½ baths, 2 fireplaces, recreation room, H. W. H. with oil burner, copper water pipes, gutters and downspouts, steel casement windows.
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HOME mortgages written to fit individual needs. Loans based on fair valuation. CAMBRIDGE SAVINGS BANK, Harvard Sq.

REST HOMES

WHITE GATES REST HOME
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ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

NORFOLK, VA.—Dawson Tourist Home, 214 West Freemason St., comfortable rooms, 4 baths, free garage; commercial men, tourists; opp. Christian Science church. Tel 25186.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 195 Huntington Ave. — Desirable home overlooking The Mother Church park; for permanent or transients. M. Peakes, Com. 4939.

BOSTON—Room for lady; kitchen privileges, 319 Huntington Avenue; Suite 22. Telephone KENmore 8025.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 221 Harvard St., Suite 25—Desirable front room for Protestant business man, private family, 3 minutes Coolidge Corner.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—To rent, attractive comfortable room; Beacon St. car line. Tel. ASPinwall 4139.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Room in small private adult family; near Coolidge Corner; ASPinwall 0588.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. — Sunny room for a woman in an apartment house conveniently located; privileges. Tel. TRO. 6607.

NEWTON CENTER, MASS. — Comfortable large room in private home near bus and train; garage (available). Phone CEN. 3510-M.

NEWTON HIGHLANDS, MASS. — Pleasant room in quiet neighborhood, conveniently located; business person. Phone Cen. New. 3259-M.

N. Y. C., 431 Riverside Drive (115th). Columbia University section—Well furnished rooms, quiet, convenient; $5 $10; visitors welcome; tourist rate. Un. 4-5242. I. M. NELSON.

N. Y. C., 1350 Madison Ave.—Large, comfortable sunny room; Beauty-rest; cross ventilation; all conveniences; privileges; reasonable. MOFFETT.

Rooms (all with bath) $1.50 and up
Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
Special weekly rates Newly renovated
HOTEL HUNTINGTON
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SO. SUDBURY, MASS.—In country home with private family, 1 single room, 1 double room with twin beds. Tel. Sudbury 80. Write Box R-40, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG married man occupying responsible position desires change; employed for the past ten years with large manufacturing bank stationer. Thoroughly experienced in office work, some selling. References furnished. Write Box R-44, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG man, 30, high school graduate, knowledge of French, willing, fine references, seeks position; start at bottom; moderate salary. MARTIN, Volunteer 5-1694, N. Y. C.

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COMPANION-Attendant, experienced practical nurse; best references. F. A. CHASE, 17 Camp Street, Providence, R. I.

DEPENDABLE refined woman desires position companion-housekeeper, nurse; loving attendance; preferably to one going South; references. Write Box J-14, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

EXCELLENT COOK—European training, references, wishes position in large private home. MUELLER, 983 Tinton Ave., Bronx, N. Y. C. Intervale 9-1294.

LADY desires position as companion-helper; free to travel. Box 264, South Hadley, Mass.

POSITION wanted, switchboard, clerical, figuring, general office work. Write Box R-43, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WOMAN will read by hour to one desiring this service. Write Box K-30, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

YOUNG woman, former teacher, wishes connection as companion to child or adult; drives car; would travel. Box X-58, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

STENOGRAPHIC SERVICE

PUBLIC stenographer, local dictation called for if desired; correspondence confidential; Christian Scientists preferred. MRS. STECKER, 515 5th Ave., Suite 605, N. Y. C. MU. 2-3383.

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PIANO LESSONS—ARMANDO AREMA
Whether you are beginning or continuing, I shall enjoy working with you. KEN. 4872. (Boston).

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Major Commercial N. B. C. programs. ROBERT MALONE, Singing, Correct Diction in Speaking, Choral Society, 1106 Carnegie Hall, N. Y. C. Col. 5-9739.

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New Address, 170 W. 72rd, N. Y. C.
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WORN FUR COATS WANTED—CASH! J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th, N. Y. C.

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A deposit now will secure it.
C. A. LUND
616 Central Ave. Near Harrison St.
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Near Church Street

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GIFTS—CIRCULATING LIBRARY
STATIONERY
Phone Mont. 2-0763

Always Call
HANSEN SALES, Inc.
for Your Battery and Radio Needs
4 S. WILLOW ST. MO 2-4048

DISTINCTIVE GOWNS
Kane's GOWNS SPORTSWEAR
and Sportswear
47 Church Street
Montclair
New Jersey

Freed Anthracite Burner
Completely Automatic
Less than $300—Installed
R. H. SEE COAL COMPANY
116 Glenridge Ave., Montclair, N. J.
Tel. MOntclair 3-2121

The Spinning Wheel, Inc.
Yarns Blocking
Needlepoint
27 Church St., Montclair 2-9818

NEWARK

A. C. BERTHOLON
INCORPORATED
INSURANCE
KINNEY BLDG.
NEWARK N.J.
MITCHELL 2-2246

NEW BRUNSWICK

H. W. Clapp—*Jeweler*
313 George Street
New Brunswick, New Jersey
PHONE 2062

P. J. YOUNG
Dry Goods Company
New Brunswick, N. J.
Young's for Quality

NEW JERSEY

NUTLEY

The Hand-Knit Shop
New Collection Domestic and Imported Yarns
Sweaters and Suits Knit to Order
Mail Orders Expertly Fitted
136 Chestnut St., Nutley Nut 2-1477

ORANGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 3-1500 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ENGELS
INCORPORATED
Department Store
(SINCE 1906)
239-241 MAIN STREET, ORANGE, N. J.

A. W. BLUM
DR. I. R. SILVERS
Optometrists and Opticians
397 MAIN STREET OR. 3-3141
NEAR DAY STREET

Embassy Beauty Shoppe
All Lines of Beauty Culture by Trained Experts
We have added the new WIRELESS PERMANENT
No chemical heat — No discomfort
"Our Work Is Our Best Advertisement"
ORANGE 3-9516 337 MAIN ST.

Henry F. Schmidt & Co., Inc.
Stationery—Office Equipment
Greeting Cards—Books
Gifts
350 Main Street Orange, N. J.

ORange 3-0880
ABBOTT-HOGAN
Cleaners and Dyers
575 SCOTLAND ROAD

REGAN'S HARDWARE
GENERAL HARDWARE
Paints—Housewares
Plumbing Supplies
307 Main St. Or. 3-5498—5499

GENERAL INSURANCE
ARTHUR C. FROST
134 HIGH ST. W. ORANGE, N. J.
TEL. ORANGE 3-6304

For our individually styled coiffure
to go with the new Fall Hats
visit
P. MICHAEL, *Hairdresser*
224 South Essex Avenue, near Central Ave.

WEST ORANGE

Ford OR. 5-1500
West Orange Motors, Inc.
Authorized Ford Agency
New Ford Cars Used Cars—All Makes
85 MAIN STREET

PATERSON

RED CROSS SHOES Perfectly Fitted
All Sizes
All Styles
One Price **$6.50**
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Specialists Exclusively in Red Cross Shoes
68 BROADWAY, Near Main

PLAINFIELD

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Plainfield 6-4370-W 9 to 10 a. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

M. E. Willoughby FLORIST
Bonded member F. T. D. A.
401 Watchung Avenue
Tel. Plfd. 6-4263

TEPPERS
"A Safe Place to Shop"
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
30 Years of Quality Merchandising

You needn't leave Plainfield
ROSENBAUM'S *has it.*

"The Gossard Corset Shop"
Gossard Front Lacing Combination
FLEXEES — FLEXZIT
Every Garment Fitted
Phone Plfd. 6-2182 186 E. Front St.

F. A. KIRCH CO.
HARDWARE
Agents—Best Paints Sold, B. P. S.
Russell & Erwin Hardware, Tools, Seeds, House Furnishings, Supplies
201 PARK AVENUE Tel. 6-0578

SWAIN'S ART STORE
317 WEST FRONT STREET
offer you now as since 1868
Expert Service in
PICTURE FRAMING
TEL. PLFD. 6-1707

RIDGEFIELD PARK

205 Main Street Hack. 2-3009
HENRY C. LUDEWIG
Hardware — Paints
House Furnishings
"AUTHORIZED NORGE DEALER"
Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW JERSEY

RIDGEFIELD PARK (Continued)

R. L. MAHON FUEL COMPANY
COAL
FUEL OIL COKE
59 Mt. Vernon Street Hack. 3-0012

RIDGEWOOD

PACKARD
for the finest in new cars and for greater values in used cars.
T. B. McGUIRE Inc.
51 CHESTNUT STREET
RIDGEWOOD, N. J.

FOSTER'S PAINT & HARDWARE CO.
HOUSE FURNISHINGS
70 E. Ridgewood Ave. Tel. Ridge. 6-3053

BON TON & J. J. Friedman, Inc.
45 SOUTH BROAD STREET
Cleaners, Dyers, Tailors and Furriers
PHONE RIDGE. 6-4400

"QUALITY" ICE CREAM CHURNED BUTTERMILK
GRADE A MILK
Terwilleger & Wakefield, Inc.
Quality Farm Products
1208 East Ridgewood Avenue
Telephone Ridg. 6-2792

WONDER GROCERY STORE
F. KILROY, Prop.
Next to Municipal Building
MAPLE AVENUE GLEN ROCK
CASH GROCER
Headquarters for Birdseye Frosted Foods
Complete Line Monarch Brand Products
Visit our store. Compare our prices.

RUTHERFORD

THOS. J. LANE
GOODYEAR TIRES
Auto Supplies, Batteries, Radios
75 Park Avenue, at Ridge Road
Telephone Ru. 2-1519

FLORENCE BEAUTY SALON
Art Hair Dressers
73 Park Ave., Rutherford, N. J.
Telephone Open Tuesday and Friday
Rutherford 2-7519 Until 9 p. m.

ACE CLEANING & TAILORING
(P. JACOBSON)
Service and Satisfaction are yours when you call
RU. 2-6140
Alterations and Repairs a Specialty

SUMMIT

GLEN-OAKS
A Charming Home Colony
At SUMMIT, N. J.
RAYMOND W. STAFFORD Developer
Office: 100 Ashland Rd

TEANECK

BUTTERWORTH DAIRY
222 ELM AVENUE TEA 6-0411
Delivered in
Teaneck Ridgefield Park
Bogota Hackensack

Home Town Laundries
INC.
Front and Water Streets
Launderers, Dry Cleaners
Rug Cleaners
Insured Fur Storage
TEANECK 6-8700

A. J. VOLK CO.
Morticians Since 1865
THE COLONIAL HOME
Teaneck 6-0202
MORTUARY
Hoboken 3-0820

WESTFIELD

If You Can't Find It Elsewhere, Try
The Economy Dry Goods Store
The Store for Everybody
147 Broad St. Tel. Westfield 2-2615

FUEL HEADQUARTERS
Large Stocks of
COAL—FUEL OIL—COKE
Quality Service
J. S. IRVING CO.
239 Central Avenue Phone 2-3030

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN (Continued)

Appel JEWELER
Allentown, Penna.

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

Fifth Anniversary Special $5.00
Edmond Oil Permanent $3.50, most other items 35c. Dial 6864

EVELYN HOOK BEAUTY SHOP
717 N. 7TH ST. ALLENTOWN, PA.

KOEHLER BROS.
COAL Anthracite Bituminous
CHARCOAL—COKE
7th and Bridge Sts., Allentown, Pa.
Telephone Allentown 5390

CADILLAC—LASALLE
BUICK—FRIGIDAIRE
Better Used Cars
Deitrich Motor Car Co.
942 Linden St., Allentown, Pa.
Visit our Gas Station
13th and Tilghman Street

Voice Teacher and Coach
Ernestine Hohl-Williams
SOPRANO
Radio—Oratorio—Recital
Pupil of Mme. Sembrich and Florence Page Kimball
Studio 513 N. 20th St.

ALTOONA

Have You Tried
KEITH'S
REGISTERED GUERNSEY MILK
"The finest milk in town"
IT'S PROTECTED

BETHLEHEM

HESS
Auto Supply Company
Esso Gasoline and Oils
Goodyear Tires,
Willard Batteries
Greasing, Tire, Battery, etc. Service
715 Main Street Tel. 589

Spinets and other Pianos
STEINWAY, CHICKERING, KIMBALL
at
Goodenough's
451 Main St., Bethlehem, Penna.
41 North 4th St., Easton, Penna.

Quiet May Oil Burners
WM. BORNSTEIN, INC.
Plumbing and Heating Engineers
1000 West Broad Street Tel. 2083

EARL H. GIER
Hamilton, Gruen and Elgin Watches
129 West Fourth St. Tel. 1067

CHESTER

For
Carefree Winter Driving
Let us drain and refill the transmission and differential, pull and repack the front wheels, properly lubricate the chassis, change the motor oil and give your car complete preparation for driving—
THE SAFE SINCLAIR WAY!
Service to the brim. Drive in.
1423 Providence Avenue

Edgmont BEEF CO.
The Place to Stop and Shop
For QUALITY MEATS and COURTEOUS SERVICE
WE DELIVER ANYWHERE Phone 9248

ERIE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 71-413 9:00 A. M. to 10:30 A. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 West Tenth Street
Smart Collection
of
Hand Luggage
for
Men and Women

A. K. D. PRINTING CO.
Direct by Mail Advertising
General Printing and Binding
111 WEST 11TH STREET
ERIE, PENN

Purchase Goods
Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—
please mention
The Christian Science Monitor

PENNSYLVANIA

ERIE (Continued)

Frost, Roscoe & Richardson Co.
Department Store Erie, Pa.
Nesco Enameled Ware and Japanned Ware for Gifts

HARRISBURG

For
GOOD SODAS and LUNCHES
try
The Gorgas Store
16 No. Third Street
Uptown, 1212 No. Third Street

I. L. DAUGHERTY
SECOND AT STATE
Why not stock your pantry shelves NOW and be sure to have everything ready for the Holiday Festivities. This store carries a full line of table delicacies as well as staple foods.
PHONE 8274

HAROLDS CLEANERS and DYERS
May We Serve You?
214 N. 2nd St. 3407 Derry St.
Phone 5232

M. Lee Goldsmith
FURNITURE and INTERIOR DECORATION
6 NORTH MARKET SQUARE

Plumbing and Heating
HARRY S. LUTZ
211 Broad St., Harrisburg, Pa.
Phone 5486

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

ALBRECHT'S FLOWERS
ARDMORE
NARBERTH
WAYNE

MAIN LINE—Bryn Mawr

Flowers for All Occasions
JEANNETTE'S
BRYN MAWR FLOWER SHOP
823 Lancaster Ave., Bryn Mawr
Phone Bryn Mawr 570

MAIN LINE—Narberth

SUZANNE BEAUTY SALON
216 Dudley Avenue Narberth, Pa.
Professional Service in Every Department of Beauty Culture
Suzanne Joret Gill Narberth 2324

OLD YORK ROAD Elkins Park

Knit and Purl Shop
Silk Dresses
$7.95 - $29.75
Wool Dresses
$5.75 - $39.75
Hosiery and Cosmetics
8041 YORK ROAD

The
GIFT SHOP
ADA L. PFLUEGER
Personal Christmas Cards
Gifts, Hosiery, Toys, Lending Library
Opp. Elkins Park Station Mel. 1329

OLD YORK ROAD—Glenside

FLOWERS
for all occasions
PENNY'S
VINCENT J. PANNEPACKER
8 E. WHARTON AVE. OGONTZ 241

OLD YORK ROAD Jenkintown

Waller Motors, Inc.
New and Used
Packards
York and Harte Roads
Jenkintown
Ogontz 3400 Maj. 3400

Flo-Jean
Florence H. Burke Jean Taylor
Gala Gowns
for opera and party nights
From $7.95—$29.00
615 West Avenue Ogontz 985

Groceries—Fruits—Vegetables
raiser's
Quality Lamb, Beef, Pork, Veal
Dressed Pork a Specialty
West Ave. and Loedom St. Ogontz 26

PENNSYLVANIA

OLD YORK ROAD Jenkintown (Continued)

Ogontz Laundry
CERTIFIED
We wash everything with Ivory Soap
Glenside Ave., Wyncote
Ogontz 3290

PHILADELPHIA

THE VALLEY FORGE TEA ROOM
1727 SANSOM STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Finest Quality Natural Foods direct to consumer—from scientific Farm, Dairy, and Grain Mill. Attractive meals served in a charming restful atmosphere. Home-Made Honey Breads, Pastries, Candies, Ice Cream to take home.

New Way Laundry Co.
INCORPORATED
Domestic and Oriental Rugs expertly cleaned on your floor—
3c per sq. ft.
4809 ASPEN ST. BARING 6164

Masters in Restoring
Antiques
Repairing—Upholstering—Refinishing
Steger Brothers
FURNITURE
4518 Lancaster Ave., PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Greenwood 2570

CHAS. H. KASSABIAN
WALNUT TAILOR SHOP
Fur and Cloth Coats altered into latest styles.
Cleaning—Pressing—Repairing
4618 Walnut Street, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Phone Evergreen 4600

TIOGA HEADQUARTERS
for the Well Known
BLUE GOOSE CHRISTMAS
Cards imprinted with your name (Priced reasonably)
THE PANSY SHOPS
3627 N. BROAD 5603 N. BROAD

PHILADELPHIA Germantown

Germantown 6149
RCA VICTOR
1938 Electrically Tuned Radios
JOHN M. ROSE
SALES and SERVICE
5439 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia
Deferred Payments

FRANK R. HASTINGS
FLOWERS
5701 Greene Street
MEMBER F. T. D.
GERMANTOWN, PHILA.
Telephone Germantown 5795

Ph. Tennessee 2000 Open Evenings
BEAUX-ARTS
"Where Work is Art"
BEAUTY SALON
Eternol Shampoo Tint to: Faded Gray Hair
Zotos—One Minute Frederics Wave
62 W. Chelten Avenue, Germantown, Pa.

PITTSBURGH

Unusual and Delightful Southern Pecan Candies, Delicious Chocolates
Agent for Silver Lady Hosiery
Christmas Cards—Beads Restrung
CLARICE MAY HAMER'S
BEAD STUDIO
201 Diamond Bank Bldg. PITTSBURGH, PA.
Phone Atlantic 5868

PRINTING
ENGRAVING
BOOK BINDING
McElvany & Company
405 Penn Avenue Atlantic 9923

PITTSBURGH—Bellevue

Jenkinson Realty Co.
Bellevue, Pa. LInden 3148
SUBURBAN HOMES
FOR RENT AND SALE
Fire and Auto Insurance

BELLEVUE MARKET
Home of Fine Foods
LINDEN 6100
Cor. Lincoln and Sprague Aves.

PITTSBURGH—East End

KUHN-RENSHAW, Inc.
Finest Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
Broad Street and Sheridan Avenue
Phone Hiland 3000
Prompt Delivery Service

PITTSBURGH Mt. Lebanon

ZE-WES
DELICATESSEN
We Carry the Best
626 Washington Road Free Delivery
Tel. Lehigh 5903 Twice Daily

READING

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7843 9:00 to 11:00 A. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Allied Refrigerator
Exclusive with Pomeroy's, offers more than particular folks demand in an electric refrigerator.
POMEROY'S

MANNING-ARMSTRONG
Foot-Craft Shoes
607 Penn Street, Reading, Pa.

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

PENNSYLVANIA

READING (Continued)

Band Instruments
(Reconditioned)
As Low as $20
YORK STUDIOS
528½ Penn St. Dial 33800

Purchase your Winter Food Supply During Our Annual Canned Goods Sale
NOVEMBER 1ST TO 13TH INCLUSIVE
You will save considerable money during this sale.
SAYLOR'S
4th and Penn Sts. Dial 6253

CRYSTAL PASTRY SHOP
537-545 Penn Street
A delightful variety that means "less work for mother."

Distinctive Service
"THE ONLY" CLEANERS
OF READING
308 N. FIFTH ST Phone 4-8393

MEN'S AND YOUNG MEN'S
Overcoat Headquarters
Better Makes . . . Finer Styles . . . Many Prices
CROLL & KECK
ALWAYS RELIABLE 622 PENN STREET

SCRANTON

LEWIS & REILLY, INC.
"Always Busy"
FOOTWEAR
112-116 WYOMING AVE.
SCRANTON, PA.

Boston
Dial Scranton 8366
A complete and very modern cleaning and dyeing service.
Furniture upholstered
Domestic and oriental rugs shampooed and repaired.
H. H. Burschel Estab. 1880 J. J. Mirto

Burschel DAIRY COMPANY
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Perfectly pasteurized Milk and Cream
Butter and Cottage Cheese
Hampton, Ninth and Fellows Streets

SEWICKLEY

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
CAMPNEY'S GROCERY
ESTABLISHED 1874
"The Market for Good Things to Eat"

Frank Menz
House Wiring and Electrical Repairs
Rolls for All Makes of Wringers
Washing Machines Repaired, Bell Work
413 Walnut St. Tel. Sewickley 1096

HEGNER HARDWARE COMPANY
"It's Hegner's if it's Hardware"
Sewickley Pennsylvania

FREE TURKEY
With every CHAMBERS or TAPPAN range purchased before Thanksgiving.

Buick
Anderson Automobile Co.
"BUICK'S THE BUY!"
ALL NIGHT SERVICE
"ESSO" Time to Service with "Eveready Prestone"
Broad Street Tel. Sewickley 461

Is It Time to Fill Your Coal Bin?
WALLACE COAL & COKE CO.
Champion Coal Disco
Neville Coke
"Cheap Coal is Cheap—Good Coal is Cheaper"
306 Meadow Lane, Edgeworth
Tel. Sewickley 321

SWARTHMORE

MARTEL'S
Chester Rd.-Rutgers Ave. Phone 2100

RUMFORD ALL PHOSPHATE **Baking Powder** The Two-to-One Leavener

NEW DEPARTMENT
Body Straightening and Painting
DODGE and PLYMOUTH
CLIFFORD M. RUMSEY

Gifts Housefurnishings
SNOWDEN'S Inc.
Distributors
MEDIA, PA.
Paints Hardware

WILKINSBURG

Cronenweth's Dry Cleaners
735 ROSS AVE. PE 0844 420 LIBRARY ST. BR 1553
EXPERT REPAIR SERVICE
We maintain an especially trained personnel for the handling of Rugs, Drapes and Curtains.

YORK

BEAR'S CAFETERIA
Famous for Delicious Foods

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

In Lighter Vein

Hey! That Man's in Again!

"Why did he take up bricklaying?"

"He wanted to make his living the hod way!"—Humorist.

In Addition

Captain: "Have you cleaned the deck and polished the brasses?"

Sailor: "Yes, sir, and I've swept the horizon with my telescope."—Pearson's.

Costly

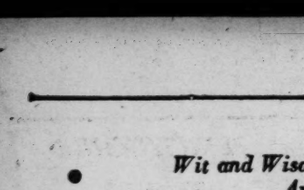
Office Boy: "Your wife came in to see you awhile ago, sir; but I knew you were busy, so I managed to get her out of the office."

Boss: "Hm-m! Where did you get that much money?"

A Bother to Himself

A little hillbilly watched a man at a tourist camp making use of a comb and brush, a tooth brush, a nail file, and a whisk broom.

"Say, mister," he finally queried. "Are you always that much trouble to yourself?"—Wall Street Journal.



Back to Mammy

Ma boy Sammy, he's sho mighty smart—
He know all de 'ologies mostly by heart!
He say I's ole fashioned—my thinkin' don't click;
He say I's not modern and clever and quick.
But I notice that soon as his plannin' go wrong,
He come to his mammy to help him along!

—Minny M. H. Ayers

Did You Ever Wonder

Why It Is Warm In Summer and Cold In Winter?

We all know that it is not warm in summer everywhere in the world, nor is it everywhere cold in winter. For instance, at the north and south poles, it is cold the year round, while along the equator the weather is warm. Then, too, when it is broiling hot in the United States, the countries of South America may be in the grip of an icy blizzard.

For all these seeming inconsistencies about the earth's temperature, there is one general cause—the angle at which the sun's rays strike the surface of our globe.

The earth is surrounded by a blanket of air, much as an orange is enclosed in a thick skin. This blanket of air acts as a partial insulator against the powerful rays of the sun, which might otherwise burn all the earth's vegetation to a crisp and make all the seas boil dry.

Now if you should stick a pin

straight into an orange through the skin, it would travel only a very little way before it struck the juicy part of the orange. If, however, you stuck the pin into the orange on a slant, it would travel some distance through the skin or rind before penetrating to the juicy part of the fruit.

Similarly, when the sun's rays strike straight down at the earth, they travel through the least possible amount of the insulating blanket of air, and so bring to us the greatest amount of heat. But when the sun's rays strike the earth on a slant, the amount of air through which they must travel before reaching us is much greater, and their power to provide heat is much less.

The sun's rays do not reach all parts of the earth at the same angle, and the angle also changes with the different periods or seasons of the year.

In the northern hemisphere, the sun seems to go south in winter, causing the rays to reach us on a slant. In winter, then, the United States generally has rather cold weather, while at the same time it is sizzling summer down in South America, where the sun's rays beat straight down.

In the equatorial regions the sun is never far from overhead and the weather is warm the year round.

The North and South Poles are consistently cold, for the sun's rays (when they reach that region at all) are always slanted, and thus robbed of their heat by the great quantity of insulating air through which they must pass.

Omnipresence

Resignation and faith behold God in the smallest hair that falls; and the happiest life is that of him who has bound together all the affairs of life, great and small, and intrusted them to God.—J. W. Alexander.

Polite

"Mary, I hope you were polite at Aunt Molly's."

"Oh, I was, Mother. Every time she said, 'Haven't you eaten enough yet, Mary?' I said, 'No, thank you, Aunt Molly.'"

—Nebelspalter, Zurich

Civilized and Uncivilized

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Ex Officio Members Counted

Question: Our bylaws read: "The Chairman shall be ex officio Chairman of the Board of Directors. . . . It shall be the duty of the Chairman to preside . . . at meetings of the Board of Directors. He shall not vote at any meeting of the Church or of the Board of Directors except to decide a tied vote."

Is the Chairman entitled to count himself in determining if a quorum of the Board is present? Is the Chairman ex officio a member of the Board?

Answer: In the opinion of the writer, the answer is "yes" to both questions. Ex officio members have the right to vote. While, in this case, that right is allowed only under certain circumstances, the general fundamental is affirmed. This would make him a member of the board, since the fundamental is that only members of an organized body may vote.

Furthermore, there is evidently no rule which makes the chairman of the society ex officio member of any other sub-group except the board. Therefore, under the provision in Robert's Rules of Order, page 210, it appears that the chairman should be counted in determining a quorum.

Jest a Minute

"Can I help it if I spill it on me? There's a leek in the soup!"

A Star Falls on the Water

Monitor Camera Club From Philip R. du Bois, Los Angeles

Water Lily

What They Say

Keeping Minutes, Wasting Hours

"There is not a subject I can think of on which there is not a committee sitting."—Stanley Baldwin.

Sportsmanship

"If only Hitler and Mussolini could have a good game of bowls once a week at Geneva I feel that Europe would not be as troubled as it is."—Captain R. G. Briscoe.

Machine Age

"The world of industry has virtually turned millions of free human beings into bits of a machine, wheels, and levers."—The Rev. J. E. Rattenbury.

Prepared to Honor It

"I am not prepared to be the first British Foreign Minister to go back on a British signature"—Anthony Eden.

Public Enemy No. 1

"I propose to nominate as public enemy No. 1 of you, of me, and of the world, that disease of our days, uncertainty."—Paul Reynaud.

Quotation for Today

LET us be of good cheer . . . remembering that the misfortunes hardest to bear are those which never come.—OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

Brevities

St. Louis Star-Times: The designers can (and do) turn out any kind of millinery except a hat a woman can't talk through.

June Provines in Chicago Tribune: A man put up a wren house in his garden this spring, but no wrens moved in. So, relays Dr. Rudolf Kronfeld, the man put up a sign in the hope of attracting tenants: "FOR WRENT."

Philadelphia Bulletin: Per capita circulation; July 31, was $50.49. It would look more natural to persons who spend it if it were $49.50—still better at $99.98.

Weston Leader: We note two opposing schools of thought as to the merits of this government—one held by those from whom it takes and the other by those to whom it gives.

Motoraids

Contributions to this feature are invited from readers who have made interesting discoveries relating to the simplification and safety of automobile operation. One dollar will be paid for each "Motoraid" accepted.

Reclaiming Oil

Used crankcase oil may be reclaimed by filtering it through 16 or more paper towels. A saving of 80 per cent or more will result, and the oil will be as good as new.

The paper towels are placed in a refrigerator funnel (or other flat-bottomed funnel) so that the oil will pass through at least eight of them into the container beneath. To facilitate this, a scrap piece of hardware cloth should be placed on the bottom of the funnel first. The filtered oil may be readily checked for cleanliness by placing a drop on a clean paper towel alongside a drop of new oil. — G. C. L., Los Angeles.

The Best Policy

Nothing more completely baffles one who is full of trick and duplicity than straightforward and simple integrity in another.—Colton.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

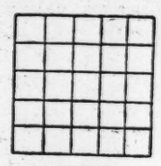
Cryptogram

The present high prices of steak give rise to the following cryptic quip:

DOXYABBDX CAJ KYJ LJXK DJCPX QBA XB JPCPRSPT KYJ QUCEBA BQ C XKJCF KYCK KYJ GASRJ SX QBATBKKJP.

Totaling 65

Try placing the numbers from 1 to 25, inclusive, in the squares below in such a way that every line of 5 squares—vertical, horizontal, or diagonal—will add to 65.



Letter Changing

Following the usual rules, try changing GIVE to DENY in seven moves.

Daily Anecdote

Truth in Advertising

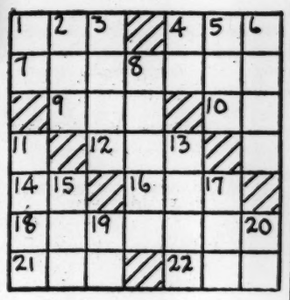
Bernard Ullman was an impresario about the middle of the nineteenth century, who became noted for the ingenuity of his schemes for attracting audiences.

When he presented Henri Herz, the French pianist, in Philadelphia, he announced that the hall would be lighted by 1000 candles.

This announcement drew a packed house, and the candles were greatly admired. Incidentally, Herz played.

But there was a fly in the ointment. One practical, matter-of-fact citizen took the trouble to count the candles, and found them eight short of the advertised thousand. Deluded and disappointed, he went to the box office and demanded the return of his money.

Crossword Puzzle



Across

1 Collection of sayings
4 Sash
7 Bird
9 Piece of furniture
10 Proceed
12 Summit
14 Interjection
16 Strike gently
18 Spontaneous expression of homage
21 Vessel
22 Game at cards

Down

1 By
2 Seize suddenly
3 The dill
4 King of Bashan
5 Plead
6 Metallic element
8 To accept as one's own
11 Hew
13 Vessel
15 Humming bird
17 Also
19 Indefinite article
20 Negation

(Solution Appears Elsewhere)

How Many Rods?

How many rods of fence will be needed to enclose a square plot of ground, the area of which is 2½ acres?

The Saints in Christian Art

A Topeka, Kansas, reader shares this list of emblems by which we may identify the Saints in Christian Art. As usual, the first has been checked by way of example. Try identifying the others:

1	St. Agnes	Pierced with arrows	
2	Catherine	The Napkin	
3	Cecilia	Lamb	✓
4	Francis	Three Balls	
5	George	Gridiron	
6	Sebastian	Cross	
7	Roch	Wheel	
8	Laurence	Dragon	
9	Veronica	Stigmata	
10	Nicholas (Bari)	Dog	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Friend in Need

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New Brunswick, N. J.

When a certain well-known young singer started his career, he was on a 15-minute radio program and sang favorite songs by request.

Miss M——, a shut-in who had been given a small radio, enjoyed this young man's singing; so she wrote him, requesting that he sing several of her favorite songs. She mentioned that she had been an invalid for 16 years.

One day there came a caller to her humble rooms—the young singer, bringing her a lovely bouquet. He sang for her, and then they had a pleasant chat. She offered him some simple refreshments, apologizing for her lack of ice, as it seemed that the iceman was later than usual.

A few days later an electric refrigerator was sent to her and installed, and this was followed by another visit and more flowers from the young man. She chided him for his extravagance in sending the refrigerator, but he was quick to explain that it was not his gift alone, as all of his friends at the studio had contributed toward it.

The young man continued to make weekly visits, always bringing flowers and candy, and never failing to sing a favorite song or two.

When the elderly friend passed on, the voice she had so loved to hear, sang again there on the hillside.

To the credit of the young singer, let it be said that the kindness which he had showed to a lonely elderly woman was never known to any but a few relatives and close friends.

Youth—The Timeless Treasure

Youth is not a time of life—it is a state of mind. It is not a matter of ripe cheeks, red lips, and supple knees; it is a temper of the will, a quality of the imagination, a vigor of the emotions; it is a freshness of the deep springs of life. Youth means a temperamental predominance of courage over timidity, of the appetite of adventure over love of ease. This often exists in a man of 50 more than in a boy of 20. Nobody grows old by merely living a number of years; people grow old only by deserting their ideals. Years wrinkle the skin, but to give up enthusiasm wrinkles the soul. Worry, doubt, self-distrust, fear, and despair—these are the long, long years that bow the head and turn the growing spirit back to dust.

You are as young as your faith, as old as your doubt; as young as your self-confidence, as old as your fear; as young as your hope, as old as your despair. In the central place of your heart there is a wireless station; so long as it receives messages of beauty, hope, cheer, courage, grandeur, and power from the earth, from men, and from the Infinite, so long are you young. When the wires are all down and all the central place of your heart is covered with the snows of pessimism and the ice of cynicism, then are you grown old indeed.—Pastime Scrapbook.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Soapy Water Sailor*

By Le Pelley

TUBBY!—AREN'T YOU OUT OF THE BATHTUB YET ?? YOU'VE BEEN IN THERE FOR OVER AN HOUR —!!
?
I'LL BE OUT IN A MINUTE — THE SOAP DISH IS CAPTAIN COOK'S BOAT, AND PIRATES ARE AFTER HIM!! AND THEY'VE JUST HAD A STORM AND THE SOAP DISH SUNK AND THE CREW IS ALL MAROONED ON MY KNEE WHICH IS A ISLAND — AND THERE IS A CANOE FULL OF NATIVES ——.....
CANOE FULL OF NATIVES NOTHING !! YOU'VE BEEN IN THERE LONG ENOUGH !!
IT'S A WONDER TO ME HOW YOU CAN STAY IN THE WATER SO LONG AND NOT COME OUT ANY CLEANER THAN YOU DO
I COULDN'T WASH WHILE CAPTAIN COOK HAD THE SOAP DISH, COULD I ??

Animal Town—*Buster Takes a Bath*

By Dummer

THIS WE CALL THE VENTILATOR; IT BLOWS LIKE THIS ALL THE TIME
IT IS THE FIRST AIR-CONDITIONED CAVE I EVER HEARD OF
THE VENTILATOR HAS BLOWN MY TORCH OUT. STAY RIGHT WHERE YOU ARE, AND I'LL GET ANOTHER
WHERE HAVE YOU GONE, BUSTER?
I'M FALLING! I'M FALLING! I ONLY MOVED A FEW FEET FROM WHERE I WAS STANDING
YOUVE FALLEN INTO WHAT WE CALL THE BATH TUB, IT IS NOT DEEP
WELL, IF THIS IS YOUR BATH TUB THROW ME A CAKE OF SOAP AND I'LL HAVE A REAL WASH
AFTER BUSTER FINISHES HIS BATH, MR. GORILLA WILL SHOW US A ROOM WITH THOUSANDS OF STALAGMITES AND STALACTITES SEE NEXT WEDNESDAY'S MONITOR FOR PARTICULARS

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Mushrooms are the best means for so enhancing the flavor of a steak that the price is forgotten.

Totaling 65: Here is one solution:

23	6	19	2	15
4	12	25	8	16
10	18	1	14	22
11	24	7	20	3
17	5	13	21	9

Letter Changing: Give, live, life, lift, lint, lent, dent, deny.

How Many Rods?: 80 rods.

The Saints in Christian Art: St. Agnes—Lamb; Catherine—Wheel; Cecilia—Organ; Francis—Stigmata; George—Dragon; Sebastian—Pierced with arrows; Roach—Dog; Laurence—Gridiron; Veronica—The Napkin; Nicholas (Bari)—Three Balls.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The Higher Law of Nations

HUMAN justice increasingly patterns the divine. Moral sense enlightened by better understanding of God's law inevitably demands higher expressions of justice in the rules which men establish for themselves. This is being illustrated in what is called the law of nations as well as in the new emphasis on social justice in national legislation. Seizures of territory and the transfer of peoples regardless of their wishes were once commonplace occurrences. Today an Ethiopia or a Manchuria revolts the moral sense of most of the world. War-makers are at least impelled to pay lip service to justice in presenting themselves as "have-nots."

It is well to remember this as the delegates gather in Brussels for the Nine-Power conference at a time when bombing of civilians in China, submarine piracy in the Mediterranean and the cynical farce of non-intervention in Spain are arguing that morality and law are outmoded in international affairs. The fact is that both the good and the evil elements in human thinking are coming to the surface. Side by side with international lawlessness arises a deep and fervent demand for greater justice, equality and humanity in the law of nations.

That demand goes beyond the effort to establish international order. The mere discomfort of disorder may impel some moves to establish law. Or the self-satisfaction of "have" nations may try to preserve the status quo in the name of law. But the demand for equity, for consideration of human rights, for protection of the weak, for settlement of disputes without killing, for decisions on the basis of right rather than might—the demand for justice—plainly has a higher source.

It expresses a law whose restraints and protections men increasingly experience as they lose materialistic concepts of Deity as warlike, unprincipled and revengeful. Already the human law within nations has patterned the divine demand, "Thou shalt not kill." And the moral revolt against war will go on until that demand is satisfied also in the law among nations.

In 1898 the Founder of this newspaper, Mary Baker Eddy, in answer to a question from the Boston Herald as to hopes for peaceful settlement of the dispute between Spain and the United States, wrote:

> Killing men is not consonant with the higher law whereby wrong and injustice are righted and exterminated.

The world has been making a beginning with the application of that higher law. It has had setbacks; it is required to purify its purposes. The lawlessness of war may not be entirely superseded until moral sense bases the nations' law more manifestly on justice. But as the delegates go to work at Brussels they are supported by the prayers of millions whose moral sense responds to the higher law of nations and will help to make it operative in their experience.

Perambulating

A RECENT bulletin of the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities printed an article about a familiar vehicle in which nearly everybody has sometime traveled, although nobody can remember that presumably pleasant experience. Who can say how it feels to ride in a baby carriage?—to be perambulated in a perambulator? One was very young. Later when one began to store up personal experiences for future reminiscence one had forgotten how it felt to be perambulated.

Readers of the bulletin had no doubt seen the baby carriage or perambulator as of ancient origin, the sort of thing that an archaeologist might reasonably turn up in the valley of the Nile. This, it appears, is not so. The Perambulator Era, as it might be called, began in the earlier decades of the nineteenth century. It is still a young era. During the included Horse-and-Buggy Era, recently recalled as a figure of speech, the baby carriage aped the buggy in design and appearance, and like that vehicle was drawn instead of being pushed.

What thoughtful parent first devised some kind of a wheeled vehicle in which to perambulate his child can probably never be known. The author of the article thinks that his invention may have had its inspiration in the wheelbarrow. This is admittedly surmise. It is known, however, that Issacher Hughes made a baby carriage for his first-born, subsequently used to perambulate his second, third, fourth, and so on to his ninth; that some of these used it to perambulate his grandchildren; and that it eventually came to rest in the ownership of the Association of the Oldest Inhabitants of Washington. One knows also that the first patent for a baby carriage was taken out in England in 1850. That was by Charles Barton, an Englishman who conferred baby carriage distinction on New York by perfecting his improvement in that city, though he patriotically went home to patent it.

By that time sidewalks, rare in the earlier decades, had become common, and the making of infant perambulators had ceased to be an infant industry. No experimental study can tell us how baby Hughes felt when he was taken out for his first ride. Or, perhaps, she for hers.

Democracy at Work

AMERICAN cities have seldom been very good exhibits for democracy. Lord Bryce said that in city government the United States had come closer to failure than anywhere. And those who fear the trend toward unchecked popular rule have pointed out that in the cities where government seems closest to the people it is often most corrupt. New York, able only occasionally to escape the claws of Tammany, has been the largest and possibly the most hopeless example of the shame of the cities. Tuesday's city elections, with New York again in the spotlight have given Americans new cause to trust in democracy.

Deduction-drawers and trend-tracers may go too far in reading the results of diversified and widely separated cities. But several of the elections, and especially the victory of Fusion in New York, give strong evidence that city machines can be beaten consistently and that the people know how to discriminate even in complicated situations.

It is not too much to say that the LaGuardia-Dewey victory in New York gives good city government the biggest boost it has had in many years. Tammany had been beaten before but never twice in succession. And the manner of this defeat indicates not only that Tammany's power is definitely broken but that the people's appreciation of good government will make the revival of racketeer rule a difficult business.

Three factors appear chiefly responsible: First the stoppage of immigration from abroad and the exodus from Manhattan to other boroughs has been steadily reducing Tammany's victims and its voting strength. Second, Mayor LaGuardia and Special Prosecutor Dewey have made popular and dramatic appeals. Third, the people do recognize and respond to honest, efficient government.

Perhaps the other city election which was watched with most interest was that in Detroit, where the Committee for Industrial Organization was badly beaten in its first major bid for a political office. While the C. I. O. won and lost in some smaller cities, the election of the "conservative" Richard W. Reading as Mayor of Detroit will be read as strong evidence that many Americans are still voting on a broader basis than labor or non-labor labels.

Particularly should it give pause to C. I. O. enthusiasts who thought that one faction of labor could overcome by political action some of the obstacles which workers have been unable to surmount by economic power. The important part the American Labor Party played in New York's election must be read alongside the Detroit defeat, but the whole result indicates that a dominant national labor party is not an early probability. Unless the interests of Americans in good government can be compressed into an interest in the triumph of one economic group, that is not a discouraging indication.

The defeat of former Governor Curley and former Mayor Nichols in Boston by young Maurice J. Tobin in a four-cornered race appears chiefly to indicate that the people were tired of old faces and old machines and liked Mr. Tobin's program and the good government forces which supported him. Boston still has much to do to clean up its city government, which is the most costly of comparative American cities. In Pittsburgh the Democratic machine seems to have retained its hold by electing a former Republican who campaigned on a support-the-President platform.

City government will not be purified in a day. The gradual adoption of proportional representation and of the city manager plan has helped city governments in many places. But the problem is much bigger than any man or even any system. Only an alert and honest democracy will win and keep good city government.

What Makes Films Popular?

WHY do people go to the moving pictures? Mr. Gilbert Seldes, the American critic, has just thrown the British film world into agitated discussion by hazarding the revolutionary and astounding opinion that they go to see —moving pictures. Whereas, of course, everybody supposed they went to see stars.

Mr. Seldes has been doing some research work on this matter, and he has come to the conclusion that the film makes the star far more often than the star makes the film. When Rudolph Valentino, for example, appeared in the "Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse" he was comparatively unknown. Yet this film grossed far more than did any of his subsequent pictures made after he had become one of the three most famous screen players in the world.

It seems ten films that have obtained more than £600,000 in gross rentals succeeded without the strength of having a star name in the cast. Furthermore, it is significant that nearly half of them should be what is loosely called an "epic," a picture made on a lavish scale, stressing the life of a people or community rather than the adventures of an individual. It would almost appear as if people will go to a super-film even if it is a film of supers.

Portrait of Fascism

Book News of the Day

ITALY is not easy to explain. Nor is Fascism. But in GOLIATH (New York: Viking. $3) G. A. Borgese achieves full-length portraits of them both.

His Italy is a "compromise between the infinite and a city, between eternity and the daily news." His concept of Fascism is a "nightmare made of seven-century-old dreams." And his explanation of the descent into dictatorship is an indictment of those who failed to uphold the liberal ideals of the period of the Risorgimento: ". . . all strongholds of Italian intelligence were razed to the ground: because they had not been strong at all."

It is not in politics, but in the pages of Dante, Foscolo and Manzoni that Borgese seeks the explanations of the course of Italian history. And in Nietzsche, Machiavelli and D'Annunzio he finds the philosophical basis for the thought processses which found Italy unprepared to carry on its democracy.

* * *

Yet throughout his volume there are two Borgeses. In the earlier half, where he sweeps through the Italian background, the unification of Italy and the period of the World War, he is the professor of aesthetics of the University of Milan and the literary editor of the liberal Corriere della Sera. Here restraint, subtlety and compassionate understanding pervade his interpretation. And this atmosphere is reflected in the charm of his English prose and the deftness of his hand-made aphorisms.

But with the March on Rome author and book change. This is not to imply that his voluntary exile, which finds him now a professor at the University of Chicago, has brought embitterment. But he has been deeply seared by the regimentation of his people and he finds it hard to delineate his "march of Fascism" in tempered terms. Certainly few more pointed criticisms of Mussolinianism are to be found, and the very vigor of his attack leads him to regrettable, even if involuntary, obscurantism.

* * *

Perhaps one may even say that a third Borgese, the former head of the Office of Press and Propaganda under the premiership of Orlando, writes of the international aspects of Italy's position. His is the conventional explanation of Wilson's failure at the peace conference and what he charges to be Britain's failure in Ethiopia. Yet the nuances of these developments are surveyed with manifest familiarity. And he makes clear the numerous occasions on which vigorous international action might have altered the development of Fascist extremes.

One need not search Borgese's pages deeply for his conclusions for, because of the excellent workman he is, they are visible at every turn. Perhaps his own concluding paragraphs best serve to summarize what is fundamentally a fine, liberal thought. He takes as his text La Boétie's declaration: "that all servitude is voluntary and the slave is more despicable than the tyrant is hateful." Yet he sees further, which enables him to declare: ". . . Caesar died, and tyranny lived on. For the seat of tyranny was not in the heart of Caesar; it was in the hearts of the Romans. Not from others will the Italians receive freedom, but from themselves; not from death will they have life, but from Life."

Gx.

It *Can* Be Done!

Lupe Celebrates Halloween

"SEÑORA," exclaimed Lupe, our little Mexican serving maid, coming blithely into the study, "Thees is first day of November and I come to weesh you 'Happy New Month.' The sky are like blue bowl turned upside down to spill out these beautiful chrysanthemums and splash her with sunshine. Could we not talk about new month unteel clock strike nine—then I hustle with dust cloth like Pedro Almondez polishing his apples for Halloween."

Naturally, I assented.

"I theenk," began Lupe, "that those orange pumpkins with candle in heem which grin on gateposts and window sills last night have lend their color to sun on thees day for make extra bright. All the way here this morning mocking bird say to me,

'Loo-pay, Loooo-pay,
How is new day?'

I theenk this saucy fellow know how yesterday I theenk the day is black pitcher full of owls and bats." Lupe laughed softly to herself.

"Always I feel like thees," she continued, "when I steeck out my tongue at Ramon and say words like cactus needles. But, Señora, I wanted to go to dance on Plaza with my new perfume and red rose on shoulder, but Ramon say, 'You theenk always of tango in seelver slippers, but there are other funs; I have promise Eduardo Ramirez, Juan Salcedo, and Alfredo Gonzales to go on Halloween pranks for reeng door bells, put welcome mats on telephone poles, and tie tin cans with stones in heem to all goat tails—also to paint witch with tall black hat on old Granny Salzar's doof with extra long nose and broomstick to ride because she pour hot water on boys who eat her feegs and tease her parrot named Columbus.'

* * *

"Señora, then I blaze up like fire made of red chili pepper pods and Ramon try to put out fire with bottle of Tabasco Sauce in his own mouth, so we part never for see each other again across our fence. But when I go to Protestant Mission, then sudden, like popcorn jump up in white jacket, I theenk what my Sunday School teacher have tell us about kind deeds in naughty world, so I say to myself that it is a good theeng Halloween come on Sunday thees year and I go home in hurries and tell my madre and my abuela and they nod 'Si, si,' with smiles pulling at mouth corners. Then I went to fence and run steeck across pickets three times which are signal for Ramon to drop what he is theenk like hot potato and come out; which he did, saying like red bull in pasture, 'What you want?' Then I say like soft white cat with loud purr, 'Ramon, I have just theenk what our teacher tell us about kind deeds in naughty world and I wish you and Halloween boys would come by my house tonight. My madre and my abuela are making one million cookies with raisin eyes and nut for mouth. You can help us put heem in bags for geeve to peoples tonight instead of ring door bells, then everybody will be pleased like canaries instead of hate like wild coyotes. We also sample cookies to see if good.'

* * *

"Then, Señora, Ramon look at me with eyes like black persimmons when sun shine on, and he say, 'I'd better get out my cart and burro so your grandmother can go with us with serape over head to keep warm, and maybe your brother, José, will take his guitar for serenade.' Señora, little glad flags wave all up and down inside of me and I say, 'Ramon, you are smartest theenker in world.' So we have cooky feast and also pop the popcorn with Dolores and Carmencita and make list for take cookies to peoples who need smiles.

"First we went to Granny Salzar's who not like boys, and when she come to door ready to pop firecrackers out of her mouth at us she stand and leave mouth open when we geeve her cookies. Then she say 'Come in and I make the chocolate with cinnamon flavor.' Then Alfredo geeve Columbus a cooky and he discover that boys are not always tease and he squawk out 'Hello, America!' like boys teach heem and everybody laugh. Señora, would you believe that these beeg boys like all thees better than paint front door and Juan say, 'Let us make ourselves Halloween Club to have party every year.' So now Ramon is President of club and I am Keeper of the Kooky Kan.

"Is it not shame, Señora, that nine o'clock she are strike before we can talk about new month? Ramon and I are going to the dance tonight, and my madre are send you beeg pumpkin pie she have make which grinned itself out on gatepost first."

"I think that the first day of the month has enough joy in the pot," I replied.

"Oh, yis, Señora," she answered, "And if we stir heem often she will bubble over with enough for everybody, is it not so?"

HAZEL HARPER HARRIS

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

A Poet's Vision of Patriotism

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The following quotation from Elizabeth Barrett Browning, written from Rome in 1860, has seemed to me so timely in the present world situation, that I thought you might like to use it for publication. It proves that the spirit of right co-operation between nations was born and nurtured long ago, and in the light of present ideals for such a humane state of affairs, it is not too much to ask or hope that today we should cultivate the highest form of patriotism:

"If patriotism means the flattery of one's nation in every case, then the patriot, take it as you please, is merely a courtier, which I am not. . . . It is time to limit the significance of certain terms, or to enlarge the significance of certain things. Nationality is excellent in its place: and the instinct of self-love is the root of a man, which will develop into sacrificial virtues. But all the virtues are means and uses; and, if we hinder their tendency to growth and expansion, we both destroy them as virtues, and degrade them to that rankest species reserved for the most noble organizations. For instance, non-intervention in the affairs of neighboring states is a high political virtue; but non-intervention does not mean passing by on the other side when your neighbor falls among thieves. . . .

"Freedom itself is virtue, as well as privilege; but freedom of the seas does not mean piracy, nor freedom of the land brigandage; nor freedom of the senate, freedom to cudgel a dissident member; nor freedom of the press, freedom to calumniate and lie. So, if patriotism be a virtue indeed, it cannot mean an exclusive devotion to one's country's interests—for that is only another form of devotion to personal interests, to family interests or provincial interests, all of which, if not driven past themselves, are vulgar and immoral objects. . . . If the man who does not look beyond this natural life is of a somewhat narrow order, what must be the man who does not look beyond his own frontier or his own sea?

"I confess that I dream of the day when an English statesman shall arise with a heart too large for England, having courage in the face of his countrymen to assert of some suggestive policy—'This is good for your trade; this is necessary for your domination: but it will vex a people hard by; it will hurt a people farther off; it will profit nothing to the general humanity; therefore, away with it!—it is not for you or for me.' When a British Minister dares to speak so, and a British public applauds him speaking, then shall the nation be so glorious, that her praise, instead of exploding from within, from loud civic mouths, shall come to her from without, as all worthy praise must, from the alliances she has fostered, and from the populations she has saved."

HELEN B. MORRISON

Oberlin, Ohio.

"Help for Higher Wages"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

With reference to your editorial, "Help for Higher Wages":

How long is the press going to quibble editorially as to whether this one or that one of the New Deal's glorified and magnificent obsessions is workable or not, when obviously it is impracticable?

For instance, you raise the very fine question as to whether shorter hours and higher wages (resulting in higher unit costs) would not, through increased purchasing power of the masses, result in an ultimately lower unit cost; hence start and keep industry going in a big way! Anyone who has ever heard of perpetual motion theories should discard this vagary short of repetition. Industry is no oil-encased, friction-free mechanism. It is every day exposed and susceptible to the fluctuating temper and whim of labor, credit and the buying public. Then, to presuppose that any such beautiful and fanciful theory would work out as a basis of business policy through the years is preposterous!

In connection with the proposed wage and hours bill, it is blandly stated "the President has now warned business that it must not pass on its heightened labor costs by price rises." Still, in the face of such ridiculous pronouncements, we wonder why the stock market breaks overnight. The Securities and Exchange Act in itself is just another example of a magnificent theory which lacked the facility of working out in actual practice. After all, business is a humanly sensitive thing. It goes only where it is invited and stays no longer than it is made welcome.

Is it not time for a practical and commonsense handling of the affairs of our government?

J. H. BALDWIN

Mendon, N.

The Wide Horizon

Word From the Farm Front

By Tully Nettleton

OKLAHOMA CITY

HEARINGS by two wings of the Senate Agriculture Committee here and in Topeka have indicated that the committe may have a relatively easy, perhaps even unexpectedly easy, time shaping desired farm legislation to place before the special session of Congress to begin Nov. 15.

Farm organizations, instead of tearing at each other's throats with rival plans for attaining the same general object, are this year surprisingly well agreed on the methods to be pursued; surprisingly, that is, to one who has watched or heard of the long years of unavailing efforts to get farmers to agree.

One should not suppose now, of course, that farm organizations represent all the farmers or that farmers have all the same interests. Unquestionably there is a large segment of the rural population that takes no interest in organization, that resents being told or even advised what to do and is jealous of liberties that may be endangered by crop control plans.

But while Senator Ellison D. Smith (D) of South Carolina, chairman of the Senate Agriculture Committee, who is certainly no enthusiast for regimentation, estimates from the hearings that 90 per cent of the farmers are for some kind of crop control, other more detached observers in Kansas, Oklahoma and Missouri are of the opinion that the farm organizations do not genuinely represent a majority of the people on the land in those and other corn or wheat belt states.

* * *

Farm organizations, it is true, have each their own favorite prescriptions for the situation. Beginning at the left, the Farmers Union has long been fond of the theory of guaranteeing the farmer what it calls his cost of production. This also has been the hobby of Senator Lynn J. Frazier (R) of North Dakota, but when the northern section of the committee came through his state on its way from the Northwest, Mr. Frazier was rather nonplussed by a vigorous attack on the "cost of production" theory by a Farmers Union spokesman.

The fact is that while a majority of the Farmers Union doubtless would prefer a "cost of production" guarantee, they have come to a willingness to accept crop control and soil conservation payments as at least a second best. A ten-state conference of state officers of the organization at Omaha recently parted company from E. H. Everson, national president of the Union, on this issue and Mr. Everson has announced he will retire from office at the end of his term. Senator James H. Pope (D) of Idaho, cosponsor of the Pope-McGill bill, says the program of the ten-state conference, as presented by Glenn Talbott at the hearing in Grand Forks, N. D., is "very nearly in line" with his bill.

* * *

The Pope-McGill bill, in turn, is that advanced by the American Farm Bureau Federation, which may be described as a middle group of the farm organizations. To its right lies the old and more conservative National Grange with the bulk of its strength in eastern states where dairying or general farming predominates rather than large-scale grain or cotton farming.

C. C. Cogswell, master of the Kansas State Grange, said his group still are "off" the Administration program with its potentiality of compulsory crop control. He was slightly put to confusion when Senator Pope asked him if the Grange had ever offered an affirmative plan for dealing with crop surpluses.

Clayton E. Kline, a Topeka attorney and farm operator, exposed some of the danger of a subsidy plan, when in outright opposition to farm regulation he declared he and other farmers could raise wheat year after year at an average cost of 60 cents a bushel. Others admitted outside the hearing that this is an authentic figure, although witnesses in the hearings, not desiring unpopularity among their less efficient neighbors, averred loudly that they must have $1 or $1.25 a bushel to come out even.

* * *

Speakers at the Oklahoma City hearing also talked about 17 or 20 cents a pound for cotton, though informed persons admitted the difficulty of maintaining even the present 8- or 9-cent price.

The more thoughtful farm attitude here was apparently represented by resolutions in which the Oklahoma State Grange, Farmers Union, Oklahoma Grain Growers' Association, Cotton Growers' Association and various co-operative associations joined, supporting crop adjustment, soil conservation, crop insurance, the ever-normal granary and benefit payments, arranged to favor the family-sized farm and protect the interests of tenants.

These apparently will be features of the legislation to be formulated by the Senate committee with the Pope-McGill bill as the probable framework. In that bill efforts are first made to achieve balance by voluntary means, but in event of crop surpluses above certain specified percentages it would be possible to apply marketing quotas, but only after a two-thirds vote in referendum of the farmers affected.